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ABSTRACT

Most federal programs supporting elementary and secondary education are state-administered; the federal government allocates funds to the states, which then suballocate the funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) and other agencies. This report presents information on the states' use of funds from the federal fiscal-year 1992 appropriations. Data were collected from 29 grant programs, including programs for disadvantaged children (Chapter 1), children with disabilities (Individuals with Disabilities Act), educational improvement (Chapter 2), drug-free schools and communities, math and science education (Eisenhower grants), vocational education, adult education, immigrant education, foreign-languages assistance, education for homeless children and youth, and library services and construction. For each program covered in this report, information is provided on the number of subgrantees, the type of agencies receiving suballocations, and the size of the suballocation. For those programs where LEAs receive more than 90 percent of the funds, the report also examines the distribution of LEA funds in relation to district poverty, urbanicity, and enrollment size. Findings indicate that: (1) nationally, the vast number of funds were suballocated to local education agencies (LEAs); (2) almost one-half of the suballocations reported by the states across all programs were very small in size; (3) for most programs, funds appeared to be targeted more heavily to urban LEAs; (4) the patterns of suballocation to LEAs by LEA-enrollment size largely reflected funding patterns by urbanicity; and (5) during 1990-92, the distribution of funds among high-poverty and low-poverty LEAs was relatively stable. A total of 207 tables are included. Appendices contain a glossary and a summary of suballocations across all programs by state. (LMI)

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE-ADMINISTERED FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS IN FY 1992:

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS UNDER SECTION 406A OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PROVISIONS ACT

1995

Prepared Under Contract By:

Westat, Inc.
Rockville, MD

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**Prepared for
Office of Policy and Planning
U.S. Department of Education**

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This report was developed under contract with the U.S. Department of Education based on data provided by the States. The contractor conducted basic edit check procedures and asked States to correct obvious errors; however, the Department has not verified or audited these data for accuracy. The conclusions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Department, and no official endorsement by the Department should be inferred.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Most federal programs supporting elementary and secondary education are state-administered: the federal government allocates funds to the states, which then suballocate the funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) and other agencies. In order to obtain information on the ultimate distribution of state-administered federal education funds, Congress mandated under Section 406A of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) that the Department of Education annually collect data from the states.

The data collection covers 29 grant programs, including programs for disadvantaged children (Chapter 1), children with disabilities (IDEA), educational improvement (Chapter 2), drug-free schools and communities, math and science education (Eisenhower grants), vocational education, adult education, immigrant education, foreign languages assistance, education for homeless children and youth, and library services and construction (see Table 1).

The GEPA 406A report does not cover several sources of federal assistance for elementary and secondary education, either because the funds are granted directly to LEAs and other agencies or because they are not administered by the Department of Education. Direct grant programs include, for example, Impact Aid, Bilingual Education, the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, and Indian Education. Programs administered by other federal agencies include Head Start (administered by the Department of Health and Human Services) and the subsidized school lunch and breakfast programs (administered by the Department of Agriculture).

For each program covered in this report, information is provided on the number of subgrantees, the type of agencies receiving suballocations, and the size of the suballocation. For those programs where LEAs receive more than 90 percent of the funds, the report also examines the distribution of LEA funds in relation to district poverty, urbanicity, and enrollment size. Detailed listings of subgrantees and grant amounts, by program, are also available upon request.

This Seventeenth Report to Congress presents information on the states' use of funds from the federal fiscal year (FY) 1992 appropriations. In addition to the 50 states, suballocation information was also collected from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands.

Congress modified these reporting requirements in the 1994 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; noteworthy changes include changing the reporting cycle from an annual to a biennial data collection, adding programs to the reporting requirement, and moving these provisions to Section 424. These new provisions will be implemented beginning with the FY 1994 data, the first data collection to be initiated after the new provisions were passed.

Table 1

**GEPA 406A State-Administered Federal Education Programs,
by Size of FY 1992 Appropriation**

State-Administered Federal Education Program	FY 1992 Appropriation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total ED FY 1992 Elementary-Secondary Education Budget*
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children Even Start Program Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools State Administration Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children Capital Expenses State Program Improvement Grants	\$6,818.6	49.2%
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$2,471.1	17.7%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act Basic State Grants Tech-Prep Education Program Consumer and Homemaking Education Community-Based Organizations Supplementary State Grants	\$1,086.9	7.8%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants State and Local Agency Programs Governor's Office	\$ 507.7	3.7%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs Grants to LEAs State-Level Activities	\$ 450.0	3.2%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - State Grant Program Elementary and Secondary Programs Higher Education Programs Demonstration Programs	\$ 240.0	1.7%
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$ 235.8	1.7%
Library Services and Construction Act (Titles I and III)	\$ 103.8	0.7%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$ 30.0	Less than 1%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$ 25.0	Less than 1%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	\$ 10.0	Less than 1%
Total	\$11,978.9	83.3%

*The total elementary-secondary budget of \$13.9 billion used in this table includes several programs funded outside the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE). There are six programs covered under GEPA 406A that are not administered by OESE: the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools program, which are administered through the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act and the Adult Education Act, which are administered through the Office of Vocational and Adult Education; the Library Services and Construction Act, which is administered through the Office of Educational Research and Improvement; and the Emergency Immigrant Education Program which is administered by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Affairs.

Data Collection and Methodology

In previous years, federal and state policymakers have raised concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the GEPA 406A data. These longstanding concerns were confirmed by a 1990 survey conducted by the Council of Chief State School Officers, which revealed that states were reporting the data using many different definitions of key terms such as subgrant and reporting period, resulting in data that were not comparable across states.

Beginning with the FY 1990 report, the Department redesigned the GEPA 406A data collection in order to improve data quality and to reduce reporting burden for states. First, clearer definitions of subgrant, reporting period, and other key terms were developed and the feasibility of alternative definitions was tested in a pilot test in seven states. Second, a number of related programs were consolidated for reporting purposes; for example, the Eisenhower Math and Science program was reduced from 7 to 3 categories. Third, the instruction manual and data collection forms were revised to simplify and clarify the reporting process. Fourth, states were actively encouraged and assisted to submit data on computer diskette or tape instead of filling out the paper forms by hand.

The redesign resulted in substantial improvement in the comparability of the suballocation data. Previous reports had revealed wide variations across states in the percentage of total funds that states reported suballocating. For example, in FY 1988 the reported percentage of Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs suballocated ranged from 82 percent in Vermont to 170 percent in Texas (a difference of 88 percentage points), suggesting that reported suballocations for comparable LEAs could be twice as large in Texas as in Vermont. In FY 1990, after the redesign, the range in the reported percentage of Chapter 1 funds suballocated fell to 88 to 100 percent (a 12 percentage point difference). For the FY 1991 and FY 1992 data collections, all states reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their allocation. These findings indicate that the state-reported information is considerably more consistent across states than before the redesign.

However, some problems with the comparability of the data remain. For some programs, some states reported suballocating more funds than they actually received for that year, which may occur if the state included carryover funds from prior years in the suballocations. For example, for the Eisenhower Math and Science program, 3 states reported suballocations totaling from 101 percent to 105 percent of the state's allocation. For other programs, some states reported suballocating very low percentages of the funds available. For programs where states were asked to provide separate suballocation figures for separate parts of the program, some states provided only a single set of suballocations, while others appeared to include some funds in the wrong subcategory. Data users can maximize the quality of the data by using suballocation data for an entire program rather than breaking out subcategories separately (i.e., using data on the entire Chapter 2 program rather than looking at Chapter 2 Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities separately). Caution is warranted when using data for programs where states have reported suballocating an amount of funds that is considerably above or below 100 percent of the state's allocation.

The redesign also reduced reporting burden for states in several ways. First, computerized data submission is more widely used; the number of states providing their data on diskette or tape rose from approximately 10 in FY 1988 to 23 in FY 1990, 26 in FY 1991, and 35 in FY 1992. Once adopted, computerized reporting not only saves time at both the state and federal levels, it also minimizes the potential for copying and input error. Second, informal discussions with many state data providers indicated that the consolidation of related programs and the clearer instructions and definitions had reduced burden as well.

The following definitions of key terms were used in the FY 1992 data collection:

- Subgrant. State subgrants were defined as the suballocations made to each subgrantee from the state allocation from a particular federal fiscal year appropriation. Suballocations were defined as the amount that the state plans to disburse to a subgrantee over the entire period that the funds are available.

In order to provide a complete picture of where the money went, funds retained at the state-level for state administration are included as "suballocations" to the state agency. For the purposes of this report, state agencies that retain funds for their own use are referred to as "subgrantees" with respect to the retained funds, even though these agencies are actually the grantees themselves.

- Reporting period. States were asked to report suballocations made to subgrantees from a particular year's state allocation up until the end of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. Most federal programs reported under GEPA 406A are forward funded, meaning that a FY 1992 appropriation is appropriated for obligation from July 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993, which corresponds roughly to the 1992-93 school year. Therefore, for the FY 1992 appropriation, which became available to states in July 1992, states report suballocations through September 30, 1993.
- Carryover. The statutory definition of carryover includes all funds available from a particular federal appropriation that are not obligated during the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated; these funds may be carried over and obligated during the succeeding fiscal year. However, because many states indicated that this data was not available and that requiring them to obtain it would be extremely burdensome, states were asked to report instead the amount of funds available from the FY 1992 state allocation that had not been disbursed to subgrantees by September 30, 1993 (the end of the fiscal year for which funds were appropriated). All states surveyed in a pilot test indicated that they could provide this

information, and the information appears to respond to the basic question underlying interest in carryover: Of the funds appropriated for a particular fiscal year, how much actually reaches the subgrantee by the end of that year?

- Agency type. Definitions of local educational agency, institution, college or university, state agency, public library, and other types of subgrantees can be found in Appendix A.
- Jurisdictions required to report data. Jurisdictions included in the FY 1992 data collection include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas--American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands.

Subgrant and carryover data for this report were provided by state agencies, most often state educational agencies, from their administrative records. For some programs, SEAs were not always the primary data providers. For example, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Governor's Office information was frequently provided by each state's Governor's Office, higher education data for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program were often supplied by each state's Department of Higher Education, and the program offices in the State Health Departments provided information for the IDEA Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities.

For several programs (particularly the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools), the federal allocation for individual states is adjusted on an ongoing basis. As these adjustments can be made beyond the period for which the GEPA 406A suballocation information is collected, all tables in this report that compare the federal allocations to the total funds suballocated by the states use the initial federal allocation figures.

Throughout the data collection process, the Department of Education, its contractor Westat, and the state agencies worked cooperatively to ensure comparability between data requested and reported. Preprinted forms and an instructional manual were sent to the data providers, and technical assistance was provided through a toll-free number. The subgrant data were subjected to a series of edit checks designed to detect data anomalies. When necessary, the data provider was contacted and, in some cases, revised subgrant data were submitted.

Findings

For each program, this report examines the percent of funds suballocated, the number of subgrantees, the types of agencies receiving the suballocations, and the size of the suballocations. For those programs where LEAs receive more than 90 percent of the funds, the report also examines the distribution of LEA funds in relation to the LEAs' poverty level, urbanicity, and enrollment size (see Tables 2 through 7¹). Because each of these analyses includes only those LEAs for which data on poverty, metro status, or enrollment size was available, the total number of LEAs varies slightly from table to table; however, the proportion of LEAs with missing data is small and should not have a significant effect on the results.

The summary tables are followed by three tables which examine trends in the distribution of funds by size of the suballocation, poverty, and urbanicity (see Tables 8 through 10¹).

For more detailed information on the findings, refer to the program chapters in the body of the report for detailed information on specific programs. Each program chapter provides a description of the program and the distribution of funds to states and within states. From the GEPA 406A data collection, information is reported on the amount suballocated by state as well as detailed national tables on the distribution of funds by type of agency receiving the suballocations, size of suballocation, and, where appropriate, LEA metro status, enrollment, and level of poverty.

Percent of Funds Suballocated (Table 2)

States are not required to suballocate all of their funds during the period covered by this report, so the suballocations shown in this report sometimes present an incomplete picture of the final distribution of federal program funds. These funds are actually available for obligation for up to 27 months, although they are primarily intended for use during the school year following the fiscal year during which they are appropriated. Because of the reporting timelines that Congress mandated for this report, states must report the suballocations they have made during the first 15 months that the funds were available. For many programs, a majority of states suballocated between 90 and 100 percent of their funds during this period. However, for several programs, some states did not suballocate significant portions of the funds to LEAs and other subgrantees during this initial 15-month period. In these cases, subgrantees may have very little time to plan how to use the money effectively. In addition, for programs where there are large differences among states in the percent of funds suballocated, the suballocation data may not be comparable across states.

¹The tables summarize information across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Since American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands may apply for and use funds from individual programs under a consolidated grant, the information from these outlying areas is not comparable to that for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

- At least 10 states reported suballocating less than 50 percent of FY 1992 funds during the first 15 months for six programs:
 - IDEA Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (23 states),
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (19 states),
 - Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs (13 states),
 - Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing (13 states),
 - Library Services and Construction Act --Public Library Services (10 states), and
 - Chapter 1 Program Improvement (10 states).
- Delays in making suballocations sometimes resulted from requirements for grantees to have an approved plan or system in place. For example, for the Infants and Toddlers program, many states were very late in applying for FY 1992 funds because they were uncertain about whether they could meet the requirement to have in place a statewide system of early intervention services or whether they should request a waiver. Delays are also more likely for discretionary grant programs because of the time involved in states' review and approval of subgrantee applications.

Table 2

Percent of Funds Suballocated, by Program, FY 1992^a

Program	Less Than 70%	Less Than 50%	Less Than 30%
Chapter 1			
Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	0	0	0
Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	2	0	0
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	2	1	0
Even Start Program	1	0	0
State Administration	1	1	0
Capital Expenses	24	19	10
Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children	3	1	0
State Program Improvement Grants	17	10	7
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)			
Grants to States	2	0	0
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	2	0	0
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)	29	23	20
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act			
Basic State Grants	2	0	0
Tech-Prep Education Program	5	3	2
Consumer and Homemaking Education	9	4	2
Community-Based Organizations	4	3	1
Supplementary State Grants	9	8	7
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	0	0	0
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	0	0	0

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. However, columns do not add up to 52 because the table includes only states with low percentages of funds suballocated. The three categories are not mutually exclusive -- that is, the "less than 70%" category includes states that were counted in the other two categories.

Table 2 (continued)

	Less Than 70%	Less Than 50%	Less Than 30%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	0	0	0
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	4	1	0
Library Services and Construction Act			
Public Library Services	15	10	7
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	16	13	9
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	1	1	1
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	8	5	1
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	24	13	8

Number of Subgrantees (Table 3)

The total number of subgrantees ranged from 14,180 subgrantees for Chapter 2 State and Local Programs to 78 for the Chapter 1 State Administration.

- States reported a large number of subgrantees for the following programs:
 - Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs (14,180 subgrantees),
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants (13,725 subgrantees),
 - Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs (11,098 subgrantees),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs (9,869 subgrantees),
 - IDEA Grants to States (8,696 subgrantees), and
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants (6,804 subgrantees).

Types of Agencies Receiving Suballocations (Table 3)

Nationally, the vast majority of funds were suballocated to local educational agencies. Across all programs, states reported suballocating 89 percent of the funds to LEAs. Colleges and universities received 4 percent of the funds.

- States reported allocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs for the following programs:
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants,
 - Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children,
 - Chapter 1 Even Start Program,
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses,
 - Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants,
 - IDEA Grants to States,
 - IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities,
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants,
 - Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs,
 - Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs,
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs,
 - Emergency Immigrant Education Program, and
 - Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs.
- States reported distributing at least 20 percent of their suballocation dollars to colleges and universities for the following programs:
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Higher Education Programs (93 percent),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Demonstration Programs (47 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Tech-Prep Education Program (46 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants (27 percent), and
 - Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States (24 percent).

Table 3

Number of Subgrantees and Types of Agencies Receiving Suballocations, by Program, FY 1992^a

Program	Number of Sugrantees ^c	Percent of Suballocation Dollars Going to: ^b			
		LEAs	Colleges and Universities	State Agencies	Other ^d
Chapter 1					
Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	13,725	100%	*	*	*
Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	1,246	93%	3%	1%	3%
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	3,567	57%	1%	17%	24%
Even Start Program	333	94%	1%	2%	3%
State Administration	78	5%	0%	91%	3%
Capital Expenses	613	100%	0%	*	0%
Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children	174	8%	*	77%	14%
State Program Improvement Grants	1,876	96%	*	4%	*
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)					
Grants to States	8,696	94%	1%	3%	2%
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	6,501	91%	1%	3%	5%
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)	961	14%	8%	25%	53%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act					
Basic State Grants	6,804	59%	27%	11%	3%
Tech-Prep Education Program	823	34%	46%	16%	4%
Consumer and Homemaking Education	3,310	74%	18%	6%	1%
Community-Based Organizations	378	63%	17%	5%	14%
Supplementary State Grants	2,555	99%	*	1%	*

* Less than 1 percent

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^cThis figure includes all subgrantees reported by the states for these individual programs.^dThe category "other" includes all suballocations made to institutions, libraries, and other.

Table 3 (continued)

Program	Number of Subgrantees	Percent of Suballocation Dollars Going to: ^b			
		LEAs	Colleges and Universities	State Agencies	Other ^c
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act					
State and Local Agency Programs	11,098	97%	*	2%	*
Governor's Office	2,377	22%	3%	22%	52%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs					
Grants to LEAs	14,180	97%	*	*	2
State-Level Activities	377	5%	2%	92%	1%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program					
Elementary/Secondary Programs	9,869	95%	*	4%	1%
Demonstration Programs	153	24%	47%	26%	3%
Higher Education Programs	673	*	93%	6%	1%
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	3,520	54%	24%	8%	14%
Library Services and Construction Act					
Public Library Services	1,472	2%	1%	28%	69%
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	412	4%	10%	21%	65%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	823	99%	1%	1%	0%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	379	85%	1%	13%	1%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	209	91%	3%	5%	1%
All Programs	23,715 ^e	89%	4%	4%	2%

^aThe number of subgrantees for all programs represents an unduplicated count.

Suballocation Size (Table 4)

Nationally, almost one-half of the suballocations reported by the states across all programs were very small in size -- 40 percent of the reported suballocations were under \$10,000. Another 32 percent of the suballocations were between \$10,000 and \$49,999, while only 18 percent of the suballocations were large in size -- \$100,000 or more. However, small suballocations accounted for a small percentage of the funds.

- Programs for which states reported the majority of their subgrantees received suballocations that were under \$10,000 include:
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants (95 percent),
 - Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants (80 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Consumer and Homemaking Education (80 percent),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs (69 percent),
 - Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs (60 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (57 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools (54 percent),
 - Emergency Immigrant Education Program (53 percent), and
 - Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing (52 percent).
- States reported at least 40 percent of their subgrantees received suballocations that were medium in size -- between \$10,000 and \$49,999 -- for the following programs:
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Community-Based Organizations (70 percent),
 - Education for Homeless Children and Youth (54 percent),
 - Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs (53 percent),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Higher Education Programs (49 percent),

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - Governor's Office (49 percent),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Demonstration Programs (46 percent),
 - Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States (43 percent), and
 - IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities (43 percent).
- States reported over one-third of their subgrantees received suballocations that were large -- \$100,000 or more -- for the following programs²:
 - Chapter 1 Even Start Program (80 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants (51 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children (38 percent),
 - IDEA Grants to States (36 percent), and
 - Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children (34 percent).
 - For Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs, over 800 LEAs received subgrants of less than \$10,000, totaling \$4.7 million, or about one-tenth of 1 percent of total Chapter 1 grants. Large subgrants (\$100,000 or more) went to over 6,900 LEAs; these large subgrants totaled almost \$5.8 billion, or 95 percent of total Chapter 1 grants.

²For Chapter 1 State Administration, 83 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations of \$100,000 or more, but in most instances, the subgrantees were the SEAs.

Table 4

Size of Suballocations, by Program, FY 1992^a

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations: ^b				Percent of Suballocation Dollars: ^c		
	Under \$10,000	Between \$10,000 and \$49,999	Between \$50,000 and \$99,999	\$100,000 and Over	Under \$10,000	\$100,000 and Over	More Than \$1,000,000
Chapter 1							
Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	6%	24%	19%	51%	*	96%	65%
Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	9%	37%	20%	34%	*	90%	52%
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	54%	32%	8%	7%	4%	62%	19%
Even Start Program	*	5%	15%	80%	*	92%	7%
State Administration	1%	5%	10%	83%	*	99%	65%
Capital Expenses	57%	27%	8%	8%	4%	73%	43%
Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children	18%	30%	14%	38%	1%	91%	34%
State Program Improvement Grants	80%	16%	2%	1%	22%	33%	6%
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)							
Grants to States	13%	32%	19%	36%	*	88%	43%
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	35%	43%	12%	9%	3%	55%	11%
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)	22%	35%	21%	22%	1%	70%	16%

* Less than 1 percent.

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^cThe ranges of suballocation size shown in this portion of the table focus on very large and small suballocations. Refer to the tables in the individual program chapters for information regarding all suballocation sizes.

Table 4 (continued)

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations: ^b				Percent of Suballocation Dollars:		
	Under \$10,000	Between \$10,000 and \$49,999	Between \$50,000 and \$99,999	\$100,000 and Over	Under \$10,000	\$100,000 and Over	More Than \$1,000,000
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act							
Basic State Grants	20%	37%	16%	28%	1%	84%	31%
Tech-Prep Education Program	12%	32%	30%	26%	1%	69%	23%
Consumer and Homemaking Education	80%	17%	2%	1%	24%	26%	0%
Community-Based Organizations	16%	70%	12%	2%	3%	20%	0%
Supplementary State Grants	95%	4%	1%	*	39%	28%	0%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act							
State and Local Agency Programs	49%	38%	7%	5%	6%	55%	19%
Governor's Office	32%	49%	11%	7%	4%	48%	14%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs							
Grants to LEAs	60%	32%	5%	3%	9%	51%	18%
State-Level Activities	43%	34%	6%	17%	1%	93%	64%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program							
Elementary/Secondary Programs	69%	27%	3%	2%	15%	41%	13%
Demonstration Programs	41%	46%	8%	5%	5%	41%	19%
Higher Education Programs	3%	49%	25%	22%	*	59%	8%
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	26%	43%	16%	15%	2%	62%	7%
Library Services and Construction Act							
Public Library Services	49%	35%	7%	10%	3%	68%	20%
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	52%	28%	9%	11%	4%	62%	0%

Table 4 (continued)

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations: ^b				Percent of Suballocation Dollars:		
	Under \$10,000	Between \$10,000 and \$49,999	Between \$50,000 and \$99,999	\$100,000 and Over	Under \$10,000	\$100,000 and Over	More Than \$1,000,000
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	53%	34%	8%	5%	6%	56%	30%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	8%	54%	28%	10%	1%	39%	11%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	26%	53%	14%	6%	4%	24%	0%

LEA Suballocations by Level of School District Poverty³ (Table 5)

LEAs in the highest poverty quartile (those with poverty rates over 24.8 percent) have 25 percent of all school-age children but almost one-half (49 percent) of all poor school-age children. Most programs' funds were targeted more heavily to these high-poverty LEAs.

- States reported suballocating 50 percent or more of the funds to LEAs in the highest poverty quartile for three programs:
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (71 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants (68 percent), and
 - Emergency Immigrant Education Program (52 percent).
- Most other programs also favored high-poverty LEAs, although to a lesser degree. However, for IDEA programs and the Foreign Languages Assistance Program, the distribution of funds among LEA poverty quartiles roughly corresponded to the distribution of all school-age children; high-poverty LEAs did not receive a disproportionate amount of funding.

³This analysis uses poverty data collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Decennial Census of 1990 (School District Mapping File). Poverty rates are based on the total number of children aged 5-17 in poverty as a percentage of total children aged 5-17.

Table 5

Distribution of Funds Among LEAs by School District Poverty Quartile, FY 1992^a

Program	Number of LEAs Receiving Funds ^c	Percent of Funds Suballocated to LEAs with Poverty Levels of: ^b			
		Over 24.8%	Between 14.8% and 24.8%	Between 7.7% and 14.8%	Less Than 7.7%
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs -Basic and Concentration Grants	13,044	49%	25%	16%	9%
Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	1,083	38%	39%	20%	4%
Even Start Program	266	39%	31%	18%	12%
Chapter 1 Capital Expenses	591	71%	14%	9%	6%
Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants	1,799	46%	27%	20%	8%
IDEA Grants to States	7,324	27%	27%	25%	22%
IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	5,495	26%	28%	23%	23%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants	2,308	68%	24%	6%	2%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs	10,214	36%	26%	21%	17%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs	13,258	33%	26%	23%	17%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs	9,012	35%	26%	22%	18%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	752	52%	21%	17%	9%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	172	21%	21%	29%	30%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Poverty ^d		49%	28%	17%	7%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Households ^d		25%	25%	25%	25%

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for those programs for which states reported suballocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs.

^bThe poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

^cThis table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. Some LEAs that received suballocations are not included in this table because their poverty rate could not be determined from the School District Mapping file.

^dThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file (1993).

LEA Suballocations by Urbanicity⁴ (Table 6)

For most programs, funds appeared to be targeted more heavily to urban LEAs, which tend to have high concentrations of poor children. Urban LEAs enroll 26 percent of all public school students but have 41 percent of the nation's poor school-age children.

- Funding for rural LEAs was usually proportionate to their share of both total students (28 percent) and poor school-age children (29 percent). Suburban LEAs generally received a share of funds that was less than their share of total students but greater than their share of poor children.
- The programs that most strongly favored urban LEAs were the following:
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (75 percent),
 - Emergency Immigrant Education Program (59 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants (53 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants (43 percent), and
 - Chapter 1 Program Improvement Grants (43 percent).
- Rural LEAs received a particularly large share of funds for the Chapter 1 Migrant Education program (35 percent).
- The distribution of IDEA funds among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs roughly corresponded to each group's share of total children.

⁴See Appendix A for the NCES definitions of metro status used for this analysis.

Table 6

Distribution of Funds Among LEAs by Metro Status, FY 1992^a

Program	Number of LEAs Receiving Funds ^b	Percent of Funds Suballocated to: ^c		
		Urban LEAs	Suburban LEAs	Rural LEAs
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	13,518	43%	30%	27%
Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	1,158	34%	31%	35%
Even Start Program	292	32%	41%	27%
Chapter 1 Capital Expenses	609	75%	16%	8%
Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants	1,833	43%	26%	31%
IDEA Grants to States	7,897	31%	45%	25%
IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	6,006	29%	43%	28%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants	2,467	53%	18%	29%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs	10,834	37%	38%	26%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs	13,901	35%	39%	26%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs	9,636	35%	39%	25%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	796	59%	38%	3%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	186	36%	46%	18%
Percent of All Public School Students by Metro Status ^d		26%	46%	28%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Poverty ^e		41%	30%	29%

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for those programs for which states reported suballocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs.

^bThis table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

^cSee Appendix A for the NCES definitions of metro status used for this analysis.

^dThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data file, 1991-92. Some LEAs that received suballocations are not included in this table because their metro status could not be determined from the CCD file.

^eThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file (1993) that also have a match with the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data file.

LEA Suballocations by Enrollment Size (Table 7)

The patterns of suballocations to LEAs by LEA enrollment size largely reflected funding patterns by urbanicity.

- Very large LEAs -- those with enrollments of 25,000 or more -- have 28 percent of the nation's students but received over one-third of the LEA suballocation dollars for the following programs:
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (67 percent),
 - Emergency Immigrant Education Program (58 percent),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants (47 percent),
 - Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs (42 percent),
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants (39 percent),
 - Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants (38 percent),
 - Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs (35 percent),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs (35 percent), and
 - Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs (34 percent).
- By contrast, very small LEAs -- those with less than 1,000 enrolled students -- received a very large share of Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children funds (39 percent). Although these primarily rural LEAs have only 7 percent of the nation's students, they have a much larger share of the nation's migratory children.

Table 7

Distribution of Funds Among LEAs by Enrollment Size, FY 1992^a

Program	Number of LEAs Receiving Funds ^b	Percent of Funds Suballocated to LEAs with Enrollment:			
		Less Than 1,000	Between 1,000 and 4,999	Between 5,000 and 24,999	25,000 and Over
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	13,347	7%	26%	28%	39%
Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children	1,107	39%	30%	21%	9%
Even Start Program	282	10%	31%	34%	25%
Chapter 1 Capital Expenses	606	3%	10%	19%	67%
Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants	1,809	8%	26%	28%	38%
IDEA Grants to States	7,511	12%	29%	30%	29%
IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	5,648	13%	32%	31%	24%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants	2,391	3%	22%	27%	47%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs	10,600	7%	27%	31%	35%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs	13,693	8%	26%	31%	34%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs	9,363	6%	28%	32%	35%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	795	2%	9%	32%	58%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	174	8%	18%	32%	42%
Percent of All Public School Students by LEA Enrollment Size ^c		7%	31%	33%	28%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Poverty ^d		6%	25%	29%	40%

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for those programs for which states reported suballocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs.

^bThis table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

^cThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data file, 1991-92. Some LEAs that received suballocations are not included in this table because their enrollment size could not be determined from the CCD file.

^dThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file (1993) that also have a match with the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data file.

Three-Year Trends

Trends in the Size of Suballocations (Table 8)

Over the period FY 1990 to FY 1992, noticeable shifts were found in the percent of subgrantees that received very small suballocations (suballocations under \$10,000). For some of these programs, decreases in the percentage of subgrantees receiving very small suballocations were accompanied by increases in the percentage of subgrantees receiving very large suballocations ((\$100,000 and over).

- Programs for which the percentage of subgrantees receiving suballocations under \$10,000 decreased include:
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants (from 9% to 6%),
 - Chapter 1 Capital Expenses (from 63% to 57%),
 - Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants (from 90% to 80%),
 - IDEA Grants to States (from 17% to 13%),
 - IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities (from 44% to 35%),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants (from 43% to 20%),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Tech-Prep Education Program (from 16% to 12%),
 - Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs (from 55% to 49%),
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary and Secondary Programs (from 85% to 69%).

These shifts may be related to changes in the level of appropriations over the three-year period. All of the programs listed above had a significant increase in funding from FY 1990 to FY 1992.

- Programs for which the percentage of subgrantees receiving suballocations over \$100,000 increased include:
 - Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants (from 43% to 51%),
 - IDEA Grants to States (from 28% to 36%),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants (from 19% to 28%),
 - Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Tech-Prep Education Program (from 18% in FY 1991 to 26% in FY 1992),
- The percentage of subgrantees receiving suballocations under \$10,000 increased for one program -- the Emergency Immigrant Education Program (from 40% to 53%).

Table 8

Trends in the Size of Suballocations, FY 1990 to FY 1992^a

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations of Various Sizes		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Chapter 1			
Grants to LEAs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	9%	8%	6%
Suballocations over \$100,000	43%	48%	51%
Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children			
Suballocations under \$10,000	8%	7%	9%
Suballocations over \$100,000	33%	33%	34%
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools			
Suballocations under \$10,000	55%	54%	54%
Suballocations over \$100,000	7%	7%	7%
Even Start Program			
Suballocations under \$10,000			*
Suballocations over \$100,000			80%
State Administration			
Suballocations under \$10,000	2%	1%	1%
Suballocations over \$100,000	86%	87%	83%
Capital Expenses			
Suballocations under \$10,000	63%	58%	57%
Suballocations over \$100,000	7%	7%	8%
Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children			
Suballocations under \$10,000	15%	19%	18%
Suballocations over \$100,000	36%	37%	38%
State Program Improvement Grants			
Suballocations under \$10,000	90%	87%	80%
Suballocations over \$100,000	1%	*	1%
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)			
Grants to States			
Suballocations under \$10,000	17%	13%	13%
Suballocations over \$100,000	28%	34%	36%
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities			
Suballocations under \$10,000	44%	39%	35%
Suballocations over \$100,000	7%	7%	9%
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)			
Suballocations under \$10,000	20%	19%	22%
Suballocations over \$100,000	18%	16%	22%

Table 8 (cont'd)

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations of Various Sizes		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act			
Basic State Grants			
Suballocations under \$10,000	43%	24%	20%
Suballocations over \$100,000	19%	26%	28%
Tech-Prep Education Program			
Suballocations under \$10,000		16%	12%
Suballocations over \$100,000		18%	26%
Consumer and Homemaking Education			
Suballocations under \$10,000	86%	80%	80%
Suballocations over \$100,000	1%	1%	1%
Community-Based Organizations			
Suballocations under \$10,000	27%	17%	16%
Suballocations over \$100,000	2%	2%	2%
Supplementary State Grants			
Suballocations under \$10,000			95%
Suballocations over \$100,000			*
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act			
State and Local Agency Programs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	55%	52%	49%
Suballocations over \$100,000	4%	5%	5%
Governor's Office			
Suballocations under \$10,000	27%	38%	32%
Suballocations over \$100,000	10%	6%	7%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs			
Grants to LEAs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	61%	60%	60%
Suballocations over \$100,000	3%	3%	3%
State-Level Activities			
Suballocations under \$10,000	46%	38%	43%
Suballocations over \$100,000	9%	18%	17%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program			
Elementary/Secondary Programs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	85%	76%	69%
Suballocations over \$100,000	1%	2%	2%

Table 8 (cont'd)

Program	Percent of Subgrantees that Received Suballocations of Various Sizes		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Demonstration Programs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	55%	62%	41%
Suballocations over \$100,000	1%	3%	5%
Higher Education Programs			
Suballocations under \$10,000	6%	3%	3%
Suballocations over \$100,000	12%	20%	22%
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States			
Suballocations under \$10,000	31%	28%	26%
Suballocations over \$100,000	10%	13%	15%
Library Services and Construction Act^b			
Public Library Services			
Suballocations under \$10,000			49%
Suballocations over \$100,000			10%
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing			
Suballocations under \$10,000			52%
Suballocations over \$100,000			11%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program			
Suballocations under \$10,000	40%	47%	53%
Suballocations over \$100,000	6%	5%	5%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth^c			
Suballocations under \$10,000		39%	8%
Suballocations over \$100,000		5%	10%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs^d			
Suballocations under \$10,000		29%	26%
Suballocations over \$100,000		0%	6%

* Less than 1 percent.

^bThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

^cIn FY 1990 and FY 1991, expenditure information was provided from each state's Annual Report by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Beginning in FY 1992, LSCA suballocation information was reported by the states.

^dLarge fluctuations in funding patterns may reflect the small number of subgrants for this program (144 in FY 1991 and 379 in FY 1992).

^eLarge fluctuations in funding patterns may reflect the small number of subgrants for this program (45 in FY 1991 and 209 in FY 1992).

Trends in LEA Suballocations by Poverty Level (Table 9)

Over the period FY 1990 to FY 1992, the distribution of funds among high-poverty and low-poverty LEAs was relatively stable.

- Slight decreases in the share of funds going to high-poverty LEAs were reported for the Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children (from 40% to 38%).
- Some small discretionary programs exhibited considerable fluctuations from year to year in the distribution of funds among high- and low-poverty LEAs. For example, in the Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants program, high-poverty LEAs received 46%, 39%, and 46% of the funds in FY 1990, FY 1991, and FY 1992, respectively. During the same period, low-poverty LEAs received less funds (from 11% to 8%).

Table 9

Trends in the Distribution of Funds Among LEAs by School District
Poverty Quartile, FY 1990 to FY 1992*

Program	Percent of Funds Suballocated to High Poverty and Low Poverty LEAs:		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs			
Highest poverty quartile	49%	50%	49%
Lowest poverty quartile	9%	9%	9%
Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children			
Highest poverty quartile	40%	39%	38%
Lowest poverty quartile	4%	3%	4%
Even Start Program			
Highest poverty quartile			39%
Lowest poverty quartile			12%
Chapter 1 Capital Expenses			
Highest poverty quartile	68%	72%	71%
Lowest poverty quartile	6%	6%	6%
Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants			
Highest poverty quartile	46%	39%	46%
Lowest poverty quartile	11%	10%	8%
IDEA Grants to States			
Highest poverty quartile	27%	27%	27%
Lowest poverty quartile	22%	22%	22%
IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities			
Highest poverty quartile	26%	27%	26%
Lowest poverty quartile	23%	22%	23%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act-Supplementary State Grants			
Highest poverty quartile			68%
Lowest poverty quartile			2%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act-State and Local Agency Programs			
Highest poverty quartile	35%	35%	36%
Lowest poverty quartile	18%	17%	17%

Table 9 (cont'd)

Program	Percent of Funds Suballocated to High Poverty and Low Poverty LEAs:		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs-Grants to LEAs			
Highest poverty quartile	34%	35%	33%
Lowest poverty quartile	17%	17%	17%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education-Elementary and Secondary Programs			
Highest poverty quartile	35%	35%	35%
Lowest poverty quartile	18%	18%	18%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program			
Highest poverty quartile	53%	53%	52%
Lowest poverty quartile	9%	9%	9%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program-Grants to LEAs ^b			
Highest poverty quartile		20%	21%
Lowest poverty quartile		20%	30%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Poverty ^c			
Highest poverty quartile	49%	49%	49%
Lowest poverty quartile	7%	7%	7%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Households ^c			
Highest poverty quartile	25%	25%	25%
Lowest poverty quartile	25%	25%	25%

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for those programs for which states reported suballocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs.

The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17. The highest poverty quartile contains LEAs with poverty levels over 24.8 percent, and the lowest poverty quartile contains LEAs with poverty levels of less than 7.7 percent.

This table includes those LEAs for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES') School District Mapping file. Some LEAs that received allocations are not included in this table because their poverty rate could not be determined from the School District Mapping file.

^bLarge fluctuations in funding patterns may reflect the small number of subgrants for this program (45 in FY 1991 and 209 in FY 1992).

^cThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the NCES' School District Mapping file (1993).

Trends in LEA Suballocations by Urbanicity (Table 10)

Over the period FY 1990 to FY 1992, the distribution of funds among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs was relatively stable.

- Slight increases in the proportion of funds allocated to urban LEAs were reported for the following programs:
 - Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children (from 32% to 34%), and
 - IDEA Grants to States (from 29% to 31%).
- A few programs exhibited considerable fluctuations from year to year in the distribution of funds among urban, suburban, and rural LEAs. These fluctuations tended to occur in small discretionary grant programs with relatively few grantees. For example, for the Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants program, the share of funds going to rural LEAs rose from 27 percent in FY 1990 to 33 percent in FY 1991 and then fell back to 31 percent in 1992.

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Table 10

Trends in the Distribution of Funds Among LEAs by Metro Status,
FY 1990 to FY 1992^a

Program	Percent of Funds Suballocated to Urban, Suburban, and Rural LEAs:		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs			
Urban LEAs	43%	43%	43%
Suburban LEAs	29%	29%	30%
Rural LEAs	27%	27%	27%
Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children			
Urban LEAs	32%	34%	34%
Suburban LEAs	33%	32%	31%
Rural LEAs	35%	35%	35%
Even Start Program			
Urban LEAs			32%
Suburban LEAs			41%
Rural LEAs			27%
Chapter 1 Capital Expenses			
Urban LEAs	75%	76%	75%
Suburban LEAs	19%	15%	16%
Rural LEAs	6%	9%	8%
Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants			
Urban LEAs	45%	36%	43%
Suburban LEAs	28%	31%	26%
Rural LEAs	27%	33%	31%
IDEA Grants to States			
Urban LEAs	29%	31%	31%
Suburban LEAs	45%	44%	45%
Rural LEAs	26%	25%	25%
IDEA Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities			
Urban LEAs	29%	30%	29%
Suburban LEAs	43%	43%	43%
Rural LEAs	29%	27%	28%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act-Supplementary State Grants			
Urban LEAs			54%
Suburban LEAs			18%
Rural LEAs			29%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act-State and Local Agency Programs			
Urban LEAs	36%	37%	37%
Suburban LEAs	38%	38%	38%
Rural LEAs	26%	26%	26%

Table 10 (cont'd)

Program	Percent of Funds Suballocated to Urban, Suburban, and Rural LEAs:		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs-Grants to LEAs			
Urban LEAs	36%	36%	35%
Suburban LEAs	38%	38%	39%
Rural LEAs	26%	26%	26%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education-Elementary and Secondary Programs			
Urban LEAs	36%	36%	35%
Suburban LEAs	38%	39%	39%
Rural LEAs	26%	25%	25%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program			
Urban LEAs	59%	59%	59%
Suburban LEAs	38%	39%	38%
Rural LEAs	3%	3%	3%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program-Grants to LEAs ^b			
Urban LEAs		47%	36%
Suburban LEAs		26%	46%
Rural LEAs		27%	18%
Percent of All Public School Students by Metro Status ^c			
Urban LEAs	27%	27%	26%
Suburban LEAs	47%	47%	46%
Rural LEAs	27%	27%	28%
Percent of Children 5-17 in Poverty ^d			
Urban LEAs	41%	41%	41%
Suburban LEAs	30%	30%	30%
Rural LEAs	29%	29%	29%

^aThis information is summarized across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for those programs for which states reported suballocating over 90 percent of the funds to LEAs.

This table includes those LEAs for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES') Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file. Some LEAs that received allocations are not included in this table because their metro status could not be determined from the CCD files.

For FY 1990 and FY 1991, the 1989-90 CCD file was used; for FY 1992, the 1991-92 CCD file was used.

^bLarge fluctuations in funding patterns may reflect the small number of subgrants for this program (45 in FY 1991 and 209 in FY 1992).

^cThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the NCES' CCD files.

^dThis information is for all LEAs that are included in the NCES' School District Mapping file (1993) that also have a match with the NCES' CCD files.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Most federal programs supporting elementary and secondary education are state-administered: the federal government allocates funds to the states, which then suballocate the funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) and other agencies. In order to obtain information on the ultimate distribution of state-administered federal education funds, Congress mandated under Section 406A of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) that the Department of Education annually collect these data from the states. A copy of this law is provided in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES TO FURNISH INFORMATION

Sec. 406A. (a) The Commissioner shall require that each State submit to him, within ninety days after the end of any fiscal year, a report on the uses of Federal funds in that State under any applicable program for which the State is responsible for administration. Such report shall--

(1) list all grants and contracts made under such program to the local educational agencies and other public and private agencies and institutions within such State during such year;

(2) include the total amount of funds available to the State under each such program for such fiscal year and specify from which appropriation Act or Acts these funds were available; and

(3) be made readily available by the State to local educational agencies and other public and private agencies and institutions within the State, and to the public.

(b) On or before March 31 of each year, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives an analysis of these reports and a compilation of statistical data derived therefrom.

(20 U.S.C. 1221e-1a) Enacted August 21, 1974, P.L. 93-380, sec. 512(a), 88 Stat. 571; amended April 21, 1976, P.L. 94-273, sec. 17, 90 Stat. 379; amended October 12, 1976, P.L. 94-482, sec. 501(f)(2), (f)(3), 90 Stat. 2237; redesignated Nov. 1, 1978, P.L. 95-561, sec. 1231(a)(2), 92 Stat. 2342; see also general reference Oct. 17, 1979, P.L. 96-88, sec. 301, 93 Stat. 677; amended December 8, 1983, P.L. 97-211, sec. 18, 97 Stat. 1417.

The data collection covers 29 grant programs, including programs for disadvantaged children (Chapter 1), children with disabilities (IDEA), educational improvement (Chapter 2), drug-free schools and communities, math and science education (Eisenhower grants), vocational education, adult education, immigrant education, foreign languages assistance, education for homeless children and youth, and library services and construction (see Table 1.1).

The GEPA 406A report does not cover several sources of federal assistance for elementary and secondary education, either because the funds are granted directly to LEAs and other agencies or because they are not administered by the Department of Education. Direct grant programs include, for example, Impact Aid, Bilingual Education, the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, and Indian Education. Programs administered by other federal agencies include Head Start (administered by the Department of Health and Human Services) and the subsidized school lunch and breakfast programs (administered by the Department of Agriculture).

Table 1.1

**GEPA 406A State-Administered Federal Education Programs,
by Size of FY 1992 Appropriation**

State-Administered Federal Education Program	FY 1992 Appropriation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total ED FY 1992 Elementary-Secondary Education Budget*
Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools Even Start Program State Administration Capital Expenses Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children State Program Improvement Grants	\$6,818.6	49.2%
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$2,471.1	17.7%
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act Basic State Grants Tech-Prep Education Program Consumer and Homemaking Education Community-Based Organizations Supplementary State Grants	\$1,086.9	7.8%
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants State and Local Agency Programs Governor's Office	\$ 507.7	3.7%
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs Grants to LEAs State-Level Activities	\$ 450.0	3.2%
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - State Grant Program Elementary and Secondary Programs Higher Education Programs Demonstration Programs	\$ 240.0	1.7%
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$ 235.8	1.7%
Library Services and Construction Act (Titles I and III)	\$ 103.8	0.7%
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$ 30.0	Less than 1%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$ 25.0	Less than 1%
Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs	\$ 10.0	Less than 1%
Total	\$11,978.9	83.3%

*The total elementary-secondary budget of \$12.6 billion used in this table includes several programs funded outside the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE). There are six programs covered under GEPA 406A that are not administered by OESE: the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools program, which are administered through the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services; the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and the Adult Education Act, which are administered through the Office of Vocational and Adult Education; the Library Services and Construction Act, which is administered through the Office of Educational Research and Improvement; and the Emergency Immigrant Education Program which is administered by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Affairs.

For each program covered in this report, information is provided on the number of subgrantees, the types of agencies receiving the suballocation, and the size of the suballocation. For those programs where LEAs receive more than 90 percent of the funds, the report also examines the distribution of LEA funds in relation to district poverty, urbanicity, and enrollment size. Detailed listings of subgrantees and grant amounts, by program, are also available upon request.

This Seventeenth Report to Congress presents information on the states' use of funds from the federal fiscal year (FY) 1992 appropriations. In addition to the 50 states, suballocation information was also collected from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands.

Congress modified these reporting requirements in the 1994 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; noteworthy changes include changing the reporting cycle from an annual to a biennial data collection, adding programs to the reporting requirement, and moving these provisions to Section 424. These new provisions will be implemented beginning with the FY 1994 data, the first data collection to be initiated after the new provisions were passed.

Data Collection and Methodology

In previous years, federal and state policymakers have raised concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the GEPA 406A data. These longstanding concerns were confirmed by a 1990 survey conducted by the Council of Chief State School Officers, which revealed that states were reporting the data using many different definitions of key terms such as subgrant and reporting period, resulting in data that were not comparable across states.

Beginning with the FY 1990 report, the Department redesigned the GEPA 406A data collection in order to improve data quality and to reduce reporting burden for states. First, clearer definitions of subgrant, reporting period, and other key terms were developed and the feasibility of alternative definitions was tested in a pilot test in seven states. Second, a number of related programs were consolidated for reporting purposes; for example, the Eisenhower Math and Science program was reduced from 7 to 3 categories. Third, the instruction manual and data collection forms were revised to simplify and clarify the reporting process. Fourth, states were actively encouraged and assisted to submit data on computer diskette or tape instead of filling out the paper forms by hand.

The redesign resulted in substantial improvement in the comparability of the suballocation data. Previous reports had revealed wide variations across states in the percentage of total funds that states reported suballocating. For example, in FY 1988 the reported percentage of Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs suballocated ranged from 82 percent in Vermont to 170 percent in Texas (a difference of 88 percentage points), suggesting that reported suballocations for comparable LEAs could be twice as large in Texas as in Vermont. In FY 1990, after the redesign, the range in the reported percentage of Chapter 1 funds suballocated fell to 88 to 100 percent (a 12 percentage point difference). For the FY 1991 and FY 1992 data collections, all states reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their allocation. These findings indicate that the state-reported information is considerably more consistent across states than before the redesign.

However, some problems with the comparability of the data remain. For some programs, some states reported suballocating more funds than they actually received for that year, which may occur if the state included carryover funds from prior years in the suballocations. For example, for the Eisenhower Math and Science program, 3 states reported suballocations totaling from 101 percent to 105 percent of the state's allocation. For other programs, some states reported suballocating very low percentages of the funds available. For programs where states were asked to provide separate suballocation figures for separate parts of the program, some states provided only a single set of suballocations, while others appeared to include some funds in the wrong subcategory. Data users can maximize the quality of the data by using suballocation data for an entire program rather than breaking out subcategories separately (i.e., using data on the entire Chapter 2 program rather than looking at Chapter 2 Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities separately). Caution is warranted when using data for programs where states have reported suballocating an amount of funds that is considerably above or below 100 percent of the state's allocation.

The redesign also reduced reporting burden for states in several ways. First, computerized data submission is more widely used; the number of states providing their data on diskette or tape rose from approximately 10 in FY 1988 to 23 in FY 1990, 26 in FY 1991, and 35 in FY 1992. Once adopted, computerized reporting not only saves time at both the state and federal levels, it also minimizes the potential for copying and input error. Second, informal discussions with many state data providers indicated that the consolidation of related programs and the clearer instructions and definitions had reduced burden as well.

The following definitions of key terms were used in the FY 1992 data collection:

- Subgrant. State subgrants were defined as the suballocations made to each subgrantee from the state allocation from a particular federal fiscal year appropriation. Suballocations were defined as the amount that the state plans to disburse to a subgrantee over the entire period that the funds are available.

In order to provide a complete picture of where the money went, funds retained at the state-level for state administration are included as "suballocations" to the state agency. For the purposes of this report, state agencies that retain funds for their own use are referred to as "subgrantees" with respect to the retained funds, even though these agencies are actually the grantees themselves.

- Reporting period. States were asked to report suballocations made to subgrantees from a particular year's state allocation up until the end of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. Most federal programs reported under GEPA 406A are forward funded, meaning that a FY 1992 appropriation is appropriated for obligation from July 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993, which corresponds roughly to the 1992-93 school year. Therefore, for the FY 1992 appropriation, which became available to states in July 1992, states report suballocations through September 30, 1993.

- Carryover. The statutory definition of carryover includes all funds available from a particular federal appropriation that are not obligated during the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated; these funds may be carried over and obligated during the succeeding fiscal year. However, because many states indicated that this data was not available and that requiring them to obtain it would be extremely burdensome, states were asked to report instead the amount of funds available from the FY 1992 state allocation that had not been disbursed to subgrantees by September 30, 1993 (the end of the fiscal year for which funds were appropriated). All states surveyed in a pilot test indicated that they could provide this information, and the information appears to respond to the basic question underlying interest in carryover: Of the funds appropriated for a particular fiscal year, how much actually reaches the subgrantee by the end of that year?
- Agency type. Definitions of local educational agency, institution, college or university, state agency, public library, and other types of subgrantees can be found in Appendix A.
- Jurisdictions required to report data. Jurisdictions included in the FY 1992 data collection include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas--American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands.

Subgrant and carryover data for this report were provided by state agencies, most often state educational agencies, from their administrative records. For some programs, SEAs were not always the primary data providers. For example, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Governor's Office information was frequently provided by each state's Governor's Office, higher education data for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education Program were often supplied by each state's Department of Higher Education, and the program offices in the State Health Departments provided information for the IDEA Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities.

For several programs (particularly the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools), the federal allocation for individual states is adjusted on an ongoing basis. As these adjustments can be made beyond the period for which the GEPA 406A suballocation information is collected, all tables in this report that compare the federal allocations to the total funds suballocated by the states use the initial Federal allocation figures.

In order to provide a complete picture of suballocations, funds retained at the state level for program administration are included as suballocations to the state agency.

Throughout the data collection process, the Department of Education, its contractor Westat, and the state agencies worked cooperatively to ensure comparability between data

requested and reported. Preprinted forms and an instructional manual were sent to the data providers, and technical assistance was provided through a toll-free number. The subgrant data were subjected to a series of edit checks designed to detect data anomalies. When necessary, the data provider was contacted and, in some cases, revised subgrant data were submitted.

Organization of the Report

The remainder of this report is organized around the state-administered federal education programs. Chapters 2 through 12 present summary information on the distribution of funds for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for programs for the disadvantaged (Chapter 1), programs for children with disabilities (IDEA), Vocational Education, Drug-Free Schools, Chapter 2, Math and Science, Adult Education, Library Services, Emergency Immigrant Education, Education for Homeless Children and Youth, and Foreign Languages Assistance, respectively. Each chapter provides a brief description of the program purpose and how funds are allocated to states and within states; readers should note that these descriptions reflect program provisions that were in effect in FY 1992, some of which have since been modified during subsequent reauthorizations. Next, each chapter presents a state table showing the total amount of funds that the state reported suballocating, in comparison to the state's total allocation. Each chapter also presents tables showing the distribution of funds among different agency types and by suballocation size.

Three additional analyses are presented for those programs where LEAs receive more than 90 percent of the funds. These analyses combine the GEPA 406A data with other data sources in order to provide information about the distribution of funds among LEAs with different metropolitan status, enrollment size, and poverty levels. The data on metropolitan status and enrollment size were obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data. The analyses of funding patterns by LEA poverty level uses poverty rates for school-age children (aged 5 to 17) from the Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of 1990, School District Mapping File. Poverty rates are based on the total number of children aged 5 to 17 in poverty (not just those living in related families) as a percentage of total children aged 5 to 17. Because each of these analyses includes only those LEAs for which data on poverty, metro status, or enrollment size was available, the total number of LEAs varies slightly from table to table.

Because American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands may apply for and use funds from individual programs under a consolidated grant, the GEPA 406A information for these outlying areas is presented separately in Chapter 13. Chapter 14 discusses the carryover information also collected as part of the GEPA 406A data collection requirement. Appendix A provides definitions of terms used in this report (agency type and urbanicity), while Appendix B presents a state-by-state summary of the suballocation data across all the programs.⁵

⁵Available upon request are state-by-state listings of all subgrant recipients and the suballocations they received by program category. Requests for this information should be directed to: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Policy and Planning, Planning and Evaluation Service, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (phone number: 202-401-0590).

2. EDUCATION OF THE DISADVANTAGED (CHAPTER 1)

The Chapter 1 program consists of several component formula grant programs, several of which are targeted at different populations of disadvantaged students. This program represents the federal government's largest investment in elementary and secondary education, accounting for almost one-half of the elementary-secondary budget of the U.S. Department of Education. Under the FY 1992 GEPA 406A reporting requirement, these component programs include:

- Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants;
- Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children;
- Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools;
- Even Start Program
- State Administration;
- Capital Expenses;
- Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children; and
- State Program Improvement Grants.

These programs are authorized by Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended.

The Even Start program has been added to the GEPA 406A data collection because in FY 1992, the Even Start program became a state-administered program.

An overview of the FY 1992 allocation for each of these Chapter 1 component formula grant programs for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas is provided in Table 2.1 below, which shows that the Grants to LEAs program is, by far, the largest of the Chapter 1 programs.

Table 2.1

Allocation Information for State-Administered Programs Under Chapter 1,
FY 1992

Program	FY 1992 Allocation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total
Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants	\$6,134.2	90.0%
Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children ^a	\$ 308.3	4.5%
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$ 143.0	2.1%
Even Start Program	\$ 70.0	1.0%
State Administration	\$ 61.8	0.9%
Capital Expenses	\$ 40.1	0.6%
Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children	\$ 36.1	0.5%
State Program Improvement Grants	\$ 25.1	0.4%
Total	\$6,818.6	100.0%

^aThe allocation amount includes \$10.0 million for intrastate and interstate coordination activities including the Migrant Student Record Transfer System (MSRTS).

The remainder of this chapter discusses the suballocation information reported by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for each program in the following order:

- Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants;
- Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children;
- Even Start Program;
- State Administration;
- Capital Expenses;
- Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children; and
- State Program Improvement Grants.

The Chapter 1 Program for the Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools is discussed in the next chapter -- Programs for Children with Disabilities. This chapter concludes with a summary across the seven programs discussed in this chapter.

GRANTS TO LEAS - BASIC AND CONCENTRATION GRANTS

Program Description

The Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs program provides financial assistance to local educational agencies to meet the special needs of educationally disadvantaged children who live in areas with high concentrations of children from low-income families. The Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs program provides both **Basic Grants** (Section 1005) and **Concentration Grants** (Section 1006).

Distribution of Funds to States

Each state's allocation is the sum of the state's county-level allocations. The federal government allocates Basic and Concentration Grants to the county level based on the number of formula-eligible children in each county. Formula-eligible children include:

- School-age children (ages 5-17) in families with income below the poverty level according to the last decennial census,
- Children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments above the current census poverty level,
- Children in institutions for neglected and delinquent children that are not state operated, and
- Children in foster homes supported with public funds.

The county allocations are adjusted using state average per-pupil expenditures (limited to between 80 and 120 percent of the national average), a factor intended to compensate for differences in the cost of education across states.

Basic Grants are allocated in proportion to each county's share of the nation's number of formula-eligible children. Concentration Grants provide additional Chapter 1 funds to counties with very high numbers or percentages of poor children, on the grounds that high-poverty communities face unusual burdens in meeting the educational needs of their children. Counties receive Concentration Grants when their population of formula-eligible children exceeds either 6,500 children or 15 percent of children ages 5-17 in the county.

In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs was \$6.1 billion. Of that amount, \$5.5 billion was for Basic Grants and \$609.9 million was for Concentration Grants. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico received \$6.075 billion of the total amount.⁶ (See Table 2.2)

⁶The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$20.2 million), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$34.5 million), and the Pacific Regional Education Lab set-aside (\$3.8 million). The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Distribution of Funds within States

States distribute each county's Chapter 1 allocation among school districts within the county on the basis of the best available data on the number of children in poverty in each district. Data typically used include the decennial census, the number of participants in the free/reduced price lunch program, and data from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** For Chapter 1 Basic and Concentration Grants combined, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993.⁷ (See Table 2.2)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 13,725 subgrantees; virtually all of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs. (See Table 2.3)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were large in size. Over one-third of the subgrantees received suballocations that were \$100,000 to \$499,999, while another 7 percent received suballocations that were over \$1 million. (See Table 2.4)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs accounted for 26 percent of the nation's students, and received 43 percent of the total Basic and Concentration suballocation dollars. (See Table 2.5 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 39 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.6 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 49 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.7 and Table 5)

⁷Suballocations for Basic Grants and Concentration Grants were combined for this report because 15 states (Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Puerto Rico) reported that they were unable to provide this information separately.

Table 2.2

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$133,725,057	\$133,725,057	100
Alaska	10,844,296	10,844,300	100
Arizona	58,939,882	62,392,791	94
Arkansas	67,386,649	74,191,849	91
California	\$41,245,434	\$41,365,328	100
Colorado	48,609,887	48,859,825	99
Connecticut	64,153,151	64,153,157	100
Delaware	17,136,722	17,136,722	100
District of Columbia	28,395,623	28,395,623	100
Florida	269,201,361	269,201,362	100
Georgia	180,202,186	180,202,186	100
Hawaii	17,233,800	17,233,800	100
Idaho	18,016,050	18,016,046	100
Illinois	288,983,193	290,864,305	99
Indiana	93,472,755	93,472,755	100
Iowa	46,742,668	46,663,086	100
Kansas	39,781,859	39,781,859	100
Kentucky	110,711,240	110,704,510	100
Louisiana	147,110,484	148,077,277	99
Maine	32,384,527	32,384,592	100
Maryland	101,703,198	101,703,299	100
Massachusetts	142,239,863	142,239,863	100
Michigan	240,036,231	240,054,095	100
Minnesota	67,214,886	67,214,878	100
Mississippi	120,288,818	120,288,820	100
Missouri	103,054,052	103,059,332	100
Montana	15,559,584	16,622,171	94
Nebraska	28,538,512	28,535,457	100
Nevada	14,275,578	14,275,523	100
New Hampshire	14,847,070	14,845,248	100
New Jersey	200,391,542	200,366,534	100
New Mexico	44,288,562	44,288,563	100
New York	669,198,564	669,151,579	100
North Carolina	153,598,445	153,598,445	100
North Dakota	15,032,848	15,021,879	100
Ohio	224,682,941	224,682,942	100
Oklahoma	59,574,116	59,600,648	100
Oregon	47,757,435	47,757,431	100
Pennsylvania	303,909,462	304,090,451	100
Rhode Island	23,462,737	23,462,737	100
South Carolina	95,775,506	95,775,507	100
South Dakota	18,798,903	18,798,903	100
Tennessee	131,477,864	131,587,234	100
Texas	370,830,558	388,020,395	96
Utah	21,344,179	21,344,179	100
Vermont	14,407,908	14,407,908	100
Virginia	119,479,436	119,479,436	100
Washington	65,212,408	65,429,656	100
West Virginia	53,737,091	53,737,091	100
Wisconsin	87,403,318	87,403,318	100
Wyoming	7,625,428	7,627,565	100
Puerto Rico	253,589,901	253,589,901	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$6,043,613,768	\$6,075,727,418	
Outlying Areas a/		20,153,502	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		34,542,637	
Pacific Regional Ed. Lab Set-Aside		3,816,443	
Total		\$6,134,240,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the OEPA 406A data collection.

Table 2.3

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	13,614	99	100
Institutions	41	*	*
State Agencies	6	*	*
Colleges & Universities	1	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	63	*	*
Total	13,725	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.4

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	63	*	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	782	6	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	3,337	24	2
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,599	19	3
\$100,000 - \$499,999	5,052	37	19
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	999	7	12
Over \$1,000,000	893	7	65
Total	13,725	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.5

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	568	4	43
Suburban	5,262	39	30
Rural	7,688	57	27
Total	13,518	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.6

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	4,167	31	3
500 to 999	2,311	17	4
1,000 to 2,499	3,470	26	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,871	14	14
5,000 to 9,999	887	7	13
10,000 to 24,999	467	3	15
25,000 and Over	174	1	39
Total	13,347	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.7

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	3,551	27	9
7.7% to less than 14.8%	3,480	27	16
14.8% to 24.8%	3,422	26	25
Greater than 24.8%	2,591	20	49
Total	13,044	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

GRANTS TO SEAS FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

Program Description

The Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program (MEP, Subpart 1 of Part D) provides financial assistance to state educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of children of migratory agricultural workers (including dairy workers) and fishers. In FY 1992, the program also supported the Migrant Student Record Transfer System (MSRTS), and other interstate and intrastate coordination activities.

Distribution of Funds to States

The amount of Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program funds allocated to each state is determined by a statutory formula based on the relative amount of each state's per-pupil expenditure and the number of eligible full-time equivalent migrant students aged 3 to 21 residing in the state.

In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for this program was \$308.3 million, of which \$298.3 million went to 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (Hawaii does not participate in the Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program.)⁸ (See Table 2.8)

Distribution of Funds within States

SEAs may spend part of their allocation on state-level administration, and may also retain a portion of the allocation to fund statewide activities such as statewide identification and recruitment of migratory children and maintenance of MSRTS. The SEA earmarks the remainder of its allocation for suballocations to the LEAs or substate regional offices or the operating agencies, although SEAs may choose to provide MEP services at the state level. SEAs base their suballocation amounts on such factors as: (1) the total number of migratory children who are expected to be served by the project or who are estimated to reside in the area served by the agency that operates the project; (2) the nature, scope, and cost of the proposed project; (3) the availability of funds and services from other sources; and (4) any other relevant criteria developed by the SEA, including the SEA's priorities concerning ages and grade levels of children to be served, areas of the state to be served, and types of services to be provided.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 2.8)

⁸The remaining funds were allocated for intrastate and interstate coordination activities, including MSRTS (\$10.0 million).

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 1,246 subgrantees under the Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program, of which 94 percent were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 93 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 2.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees received subgrant amounts that were medium to large in size. Thirty-seven percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999, while 34 percent received suballocations that were \$100,000 or more. (See Table 2.10)
- **Urbanicity.** Rural LEAs accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 35 percent of Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program suballocation dollars going to LEAs, while suburban LEAs accounted for 46 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 31 percent of these dollars. (See Table 2.11 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Small LEAs (less than 1,000 students), which accounted for 7 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 39 percent of the Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program funds going to LEAs, while the very large LEAs (25,000 or more students), which constituted 28 percent of all enrollment, received 9 percent of these funds. (See Table 2.12 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 38 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.13 and Table 5)

Table 2.8

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children

Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,914,087	\$1,955,323	98
Alaska	8,780,446	9,975,165	88
Arizona	6,393,016	6,908,849	93
Arkansas	2,819,995	3,562,015	79
California	105,046,801	106,748,028	98
Colorado	2,283,508	2,303,388	99
Connecticut	2,307,009	2,358,211	98
Delaware	503,374	503,374	100
District of Columbia	150,654	150,654	100
Florida	22,634,598	22,624,630	100
Georgia	3,603,099	3,603,124	100
Hawaii	0	0	--
Idaho	3,712,702	3,872,838	96
Illinois	1,410,273	1,720,358	82
Indiana	1,415,315	1,772,994	80
Iowa	270,613	273,968	99
Kansas	4,554,508	4,632,759	98
Kentucky	3,669,375	3,682,443	100
Louisiana	2,424,008	2,959,814	82
Maine	3,653,068	3,952,959	92
Maryland	227,782	291,466	78
Massachusetts	4,279,153	4,279,153	100
Michigan	11,569,617	12,096,612	96
Minnesota	1,796,268	1,822,001	99
Mississippi	1,966,595	1,989,569	99
Missouri	634,344	668,335	95
Montana	280,492	293,021	96
Nebraska	422,860	589,983	72
Nevada	598,201	598,201	100
New Hampshire	106,203	106,203	100
New Jersey	1,243,159	1,243,160	100
New Mexico	1,242,716	1,492,126	83
New York	6,736,013	6,897,252	98
North Carolina	4,101,068	4,101,068	100
North Dakota	328,309	381,740	86
Ohio	1,223,317	1,517,561	81
Oklahoma	838,914	1,031,873	81
Oregon	9,011,003	9,756,264	92
Pennsylvania	3,175,804	3,599,304	88
Rhode Island	93,869	183,089	51
South Carolina	246,241	246,241	100
South Dakota	272,786	272,786	100
Tennessee	182,299	182,299	100
Texas	36,256,112	40,659,265	89
Utah	845,000	912,445	93
Vermont	1,140,574	1,140,574	100
Virginia	428,050	428,050	100
Washington	11,291,723	12,312,486	92
West Virginia	14,375	21,407	67
Wisconsin	727,576	727,576	100
Wyoming	209,581	209,581	100
Puerto Rico	4,701,415	4,701,415	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$283,737,868	\$298,313,000	
Coordination a/		9,985,000	
Total		\$308,298,000	

a/ Intrastate and interstate coordination activities, including MSRTS, are not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Table 2.9

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	1,170	94	93
Institutions	1	*	*
State Agencies	19	2	1
Colleges & Universities	20	2	3
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	36	3	3
Total	1,246	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.10

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	6	*	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	106	9	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	463	37	5
\$50,000-\$99,999	246	20	6
\$100,000 - \$499,999	337	27	26
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	48	4	12
Over \$1,000,000	40	3	52
Total	1,246	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.11

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	114	10	34
Suburban	263	23	31
Rural	781	67	35
Total	1,158	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.12

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	241	22	33
500 to 999	167	15	6
1,000 to 2,499	264	24	16
2,500 to 4,999	177	16	14
5,000 to 9,999	116	10	11
10,000 to 24,999	90	8	10
25,000 and Over	52	5	9
Total	1,107	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.13

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	104	10	4
7.7% to less than 14.8%	257	24	20
14.8% to 24.8%	321	30	39
Greater than 24.8%	401	37	38
Total	1,083	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

EVEN START PROGRAM

Program Description

The Even Start Program (Part B) supports family-centered educational programs that involve parents and children in a cooperative effort to help parents become full partners in the education of their children and to assist children in reaching their full potential as learners. The program primarily provides funds to states for competitive discretionary grants to LEAs; in addition, competitive discretionary grants are awarded to Indian tribes and tribal organizations, to states for migrant education projects, and to the insular areas. Even Start projects must coordinate with other local programs providing services relevant to Even Start families.

Additionally, Congress expects the program to yield information of use to policymakers and to states and local agencies planning family literacy education programs. The Even Start legislation requires annual independent evaluations of all projects and requires projects to apply to the National Diffusion Network for consideration as dissemination sites based on their evaluation findings.

Distribution of Funds to States

If the annual appropriation for the Even Start Program exceeds \$50 million, the funds are allocated to the state departments of education, which then make subgrants to individual LEAs. Five percent of the total appropriation is set aside for programs for migrant children, Indian tribes, and outlying areas. The remaining funds are allocated to the states, according to the same ratio used to allocate Chapter 1 funds. No state may receive less than the greater of one-half of 1 percent of the amount appropriated for this program or \$250,000, and no state shall be allotted more than 150 percent of the amount that the state received in the previous fiscal year. In FY 1992, the federal government appropriated \$70.0 million for this program, of which \$65.1 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.⁹ (See Table 12.14)

Distribution of Funds within States

Funds are competitively awarded by SEAs to individual LEAs and other eligible entities within each state on the basis of applications that include a plan of operation. Proposed programs should, among other things: (1) be most likely to be successful in meeting Even Start's goals; (2) demonstrate that the area to be served has a high percentage or large number of children or adults in need of Even Start services; (3) demonstrate the greatest degree of cooperation and coordination between a variety of relevant service providers in all phases of the program; (4)

⁹The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$350,000), Even Start Migrant/Indian Activities (\$3.2 million), and Even Start Evaluation (\$1.4 million).

demonstrate the LEA's ability to provide additional funding; (5) be representative of urban and rural regions of the state; and (6) show the greatest promise for providing models which may be transferred to other LEAs.

The federal share of program costs under this program is limited to not more than 90 percent of the total cost of the program in the first year the LEA receives assistance for this program, 80 percent in the second such year, 70 percent in the third such year, and 60 percent in the fourth and any subsequent years.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** For the Chapter 1 Even Start program, 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 2.14)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 333 subgrantees; 94 percent of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs. (See Table 2.15)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were large in size. Seventy-nine percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were \$100,000 to \$499,999. (See Table 2.16)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs accounted for 26 percent of the nation's students and received 32 percent of the total Even Start suballocation dollars. (See Table 2.17 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 25 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.18 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 39 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.19 and Table 5)

Table 2.14

Chapter 1 Even Start

Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,233,023	\$1,362,097	91
Alaska	237,500	250,000	95
Arizona	533,936	642,554	83
Arkansas	663,502	761,977	87
California	5,302,293	5,581,205	95
Colorado	445,068	530,900	84
Connecticut	567,950	695,996	82
Delaware	251,490	250,000	101
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	100
Florida	2,686,058	2,787,560	96
Georgia	1,847,599	1,872,710	99
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	100
Idaho	176,688	250,000	71
Illinois	3,045,238	3,074,122	99
Indiana	822,002	1,046,755	79
Iowa	284,777	525,683	54
Kansas	384,912	442,161	87
Kentucky	1,046,837	1,144,264	91
Louisiana	1,524,716	1,524,716	100
Maine	352,520	352,520	100
Maryland	1,021,483	1,096,442	93
Massachusetts	1,515,046	1,515,046	100
Michigan	2,436,314	2,569,846	95
Minnesota	661,071	740,366	89
Mississippi	1,231,473	1,231,473	100
Missouri	871,902	1,094,823	80
Montana	243,529	250,000	97
Nebraska	325,500	325,500	100
Nevada	248,503	250,000	99
New Hampshire	237,500	250,000	95
New Jersey	2,061,544	2,122,297	97
New Mexico	359,366	450,980	80
New York	6,641,115	6,995,725	95
North Carolina	1,628,946	1,628,946	100
North Dakota	250,000	250,000	100
Ohio	2,448,087	2,448,087	100
Oklahoma	603,483	635,248	95
Oregon	508,194	542,958	94
Pennsylvania	3,012,206	3,309,829	91
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	100
South Carolina	972,225	997,021	98
South Dakota	255,482	255,482	100
Tennessee	1,337,401	1,349,053	99
Texas	3,749,873	4,037,741	93
Utah	288,606	299,886	96
Vermont	238,658	250,000	95
Virginia	1,030,247	1,270,547	81
Washington	688,223	724,180	95
West Virginia	535,475	563,842	95
Wisconsin	968,118	968,118	100
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	100
Puerto Rico	2,581,344	2,581,344	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$61,357,023	\$65,100,000	
Migrant/Indian Set-Aside b/		3,150,000	
Outlying Areas a/		350,000	
Evaluation b/		1,400,000	
Total		\$70,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ These funds are not state administered.

Table 2.15

Chapter 1 Even Start

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	297	89	94
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	23	7	2
Colleges & Universities	3	1	1
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	10	3	3
Total	333	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.16

Chapter 1 Even Start

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	--	--	--
\$1,000-\$9,999	1	*	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	16	5	1
\$50,000-\$99,999	51	15	7
\$100,000 - \$499,999	262	79	84
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1	*	1
Over \$1,000,000	2	1	7
Total	333	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.17

Chapter 1 Even Start

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	86	29	32
Suburban	114	39	41
Rural	92	32	27
Total	292	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.18

Chapter 1 Even Start

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	25	9	8
500 to 999	5	2	2
1,000 to 2,499	39	14	13
2,500 to 4,999	57	20	18
5,000 to 9,999	44	16	15
10,000 to 24,999	50	18	19
25,000 and Over	62	22	25
Total	282	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.19

Chapter 1 Even Start

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies

from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	32	12	12
7.7% to less than 14.8%	52	20	18
14.8% to 24.8%	83	31	31
Greater than 24.8%	99	37	39
Total	266	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

Program Description

Chapter 1 State Administration (Section 1404) provides funds to enable SEAs to meet their administrative responsibilities under the Chapter 1 programs. State educational agencies use these funds for:

- Allocating Chapter 1 funds to local educational agencies;
- Monitoring Chapter 1 programs; and
- Reviewing reports to ensure LEA compliance with legal requirements, such as comparability, nonsupplanting, and maintenance of effort.

SEAs also use these funds to provide technical assistance to local educational agencies for improving program quality, establishing parent involvement procedures at the project level, providing equitable services to nonpublic school children, establishing performance objectives, and evaluating Chapter 1 programs.

Distribution of Funds to States and within States

Each state's grant equals approximately 1 percent of its allocation for Chapter 1 Formula Grants to LEAs and Chapter 1 State Agency Grants (Migrant Education, Neglected and Delinquent, and Children with Disabilities in State Schools), with no state receiving less than \$375,000. The outlying areas each receive \$50,000.

In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for Chapter 1 State Administration was \$61.8 million. Of that, \$61.6 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹⁰ (See Table 2.20)

Most funds for State Administration are retained at the state-level; however, a small percentage of these funds are suballocated to LEAs and other subgrantees. To provide a complete picture of where the money went, funds retained at the state-level are included as "suballocations" to the state agency.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (See Table 2.20)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 78 subgrantees under the Chapter 1 State Administration program. Ninety-one percent of the suballocation dollars went to state agencies. (See Table 2.21)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the subgrantees received large suballocations-- 59 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000 and 24 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were over \$1,000,000. (See Table 2.22)

¹⁰The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$250,000).

Table 2.20

Chapter 1 State Administration
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,218,782	\$1,218,782	100
Alaska	375,000	375,000	100
Arizona	627,354	627,354	100
Arkansas	707,110	707,110	100
California	5,882,806	5,849,151	101
Colorado	479,401	479,401	100
Connecticut	521,919	626,249	83
Delaware	375,000	375,000	100
District of Columbia	375,000	375,000	100
Florida	2,651,842	2,652,345	100
Georgia	1,651,541	1,651,541	100
Hawaii	375,000	375,000	100
Idaho	375,000	375,000	100
Illinois	2,818,017	2,818,017	100
Indiana	689,373	894,028	77
Iowa	430,579	430,579	100
Kansas	415,611	415,611	100
Kentucky	1,037,531	1,037,531	100
Louisiana	1,374,953	1,374,953	100
Maine	375,000	375,000	100
Maryland	942,929	942,929	100
Massachusetts	1,430,000	1,430,000	100
Michigan	2,337,101	2,337,101	100
Minnesota	637,608	637,608	100
Mississippi	1,096,993	1,096,993	100
Missouri	947,427	947,427	100
Montana	375,000	375,000	100
Nebraska	375,000	375,000	100
Nevada	375,000	375,000	100
New Hampshire	375,000	375,000	100
New Jersey	1,862,584	1,862,584	100
New Mexico	412,563	412,563	100
New York	6,216,140	6,216,140	100
North Carolina	1,421,309	1,421,309	100
North Dakota	375,000	375,000	100
Ohio	2,083,787	2,083,787	100
Oklahoma	546,126	546,126	100
Oregon	566,205	566,205	100
Pennsylvania	1,440,539	2,911,530	49
Rhode Island	375,000	375,000	100
South Carolina	869,216	869,216	100
South Dakota	375,000	375,000	100
Tennessee	1,190,786	1,190,786	100
Texas	3,700,922	3,887,263	95
Utah	375,000	375,000	100
Vermont	375,000	375,000	100
Virginia	1,090,523	1,090,523	100
Washington	724,039	724,039	100
West Virginia	487,016	487,016	100
Wisconsin	815,838	815,838	100
Wyoming	375,000	375,000	100
Puerto Rico	2,310,365	2,310,365	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$59,636,855	\$61,570,000	
Outlying Areas a/		250,000	
Total		\$61,820,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 2.21

Chapter 1 State Administration
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	4	5	5
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	59	76	91
Colleges & Universities	--	--	--
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	15	19	3
Total	78	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.22

Chapter 1 State Administration
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	--	--	--
\$1,000-\$9,999	1	1	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	4	5	*
\$50,000-\$99,999	8	10	1
\$100,000 - \$499,999	32	41	18
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	14	18	16
Over \$1,000,000	19	24	65
Total	78	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

CAPITAL EXPENSES

Program Description

The Chapter 1 Capital Expenses Program (Section 1017(d)) makes assistance available to local educational agencies to pay for the noninstructional costs, incurred since July 1, 1985, associated with providing equitable Chapter 1 services to private school students as a result of the Aguilar vs. Felton decision. In that decision, the Supreme Court concluded that using Chapter 1 funds to pay teachers to provide instruction in religious school buildings was unconstitutional. Chapter 1 services provided by instructional personnel must now take place at religiously neutral sites, including mobile vans, portable classrooms, or public schools. Services that may occur in religious schools include computer-assisted instruction and diagnostic testing to determine student needs, for example, for health, nutritional, speech, and hearing services. LEAs may use capital expense funds for activities such as rental of classroom space in neutral sites, rental or purchase of mobile vans for Chapter 1 instruction, and transportation of private school students to public schools or neutral sites.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds for the Capital Expenses program are allocated to states based on the proportion of nonpublic school students served under the Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs program in school year 1984-85. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the Capital Expenses program was \$40.1 million. (See Table 2.23)

Distribution of Funds within States

States distribute funds to LEAs based on their needs as set forth in individual applications.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Seventeen states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. During the FY 1992 data collection, many SEAs reported that they made the majority of their Capital Expense allocations in the last 12 months of the funds' availability, which explains the large number of states reporting a low or zero percentage of their funds as suballocated. Several states released all or a portion of their state allocation to the Department of Education for redistribution. (See Table 2.23)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 613 subgrantees under the Capital Expenses program, all but one of which were local educational agencies. Practically all of the suballocated funds went to LEAs. (See Table 2.24)

- **Suballocation Size.** The Capital Expenses suballocations received by subgrantees tended to be small -- 52 percent of the subgrantees received between \$1,000 and \$9,999. (See Table 2.25)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 75 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. Rural LEAs accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 8 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 2.26 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of all enrollment and received 67 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 2.27 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 71 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.28 and Table 5)

Table 2.23

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$165,915	\$169,305	98
Alaska	3,150	24,745	13
Arizona	91,583	225,305	41
Arkansas	25,083	124,374	20
California	1,997,898	4,472,682	45
Colorado	83,402	143,692	58
Connecticut	499,507	680,474	73
Delaware	89,355	127,630	70
District of Columbia	122,637	122,637	100
Florida	0	650,086	0
Georgia	93,376	235,073	40
Hawaii	42,977	42,977	100
Idaho	14,123	35,380	40
Illinois	1,452,243	1,477,943	98
Indiana	674,192	794,212	85
Iowa	137,610	499,883	28
Kansas	190,062	282,826	67
Kentucky	621,390	658,986	94
Louisiana	1,305,816	1,305,816	100
Maine	50,817	144,560	35
Maryland	398,532	399,168	100
Massachusetts	1,480,113	1,480,113	100
Michigan	827,604	827,639	100
Minnesota	978,087	1,150,837	85
Mississippi	0	433,246	0
Missouri	0	872,787	0
Montana	20,024	58,171	34
Nebraska	336,873	336,873	100
Nevada	22,942	24,527	94
New Hampshire	73,730	118,730	62
New Jersey	0	2,596,438	0
New Mexico	190,704	265,678	72
New York	11,485,147	8,609,141	133
North Carolina	98,544	98,544	100
North Dakota	94,971	106,575	89
Ohio	1,286,064	1,286,064	100
Oklahoma	45,856	77,706	59
Oregon	134,575	134,575	100
Pennsylvania	3,126,153	4,680,623	67
Rhode Island	0	156,932	0
South Carolina	27,047	64,032	42
South Dakota	137,081	173,646	79
Tennessee	45,475	99,846	46
Texas	1,072,039	1,090,061	98
Utah	20,403	20,403	100
Vermont	25,233	71,195	35
Virginia	130,236	130,234	100
Washington	195,568	236,158	83
West Virginia	17,400	61,644	28
Wisconsin	670,707	670,707	100
Wyoming	0	10,419	0
Puerto Rico	1,492,702	1,492,702	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$32,094,946	\$40,054,000	

Table 2.24

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	612	100	100
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	1	*	*
Colleges & Universities	--	--	--
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--
Total	613	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.25

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	32	5	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	320	52	4
\$10,000-\$49,999	163	27	12
\$50,000-\$99,999	48	8	11
\$100,000 - \$499,999	43	7	23
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	3	*	7
Over \$1,000,000	4	1	43
Total	613	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.26

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	133	22	75
Suburban	288	47	16
Rural	188	31	8
Total	609	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.27

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	37	6	1
500 to 999	39	6	2
1,000 to 2,499	121	20	3
2,500 to 4,999	143	24	7
5,000 to 9,999	110	18	8
10,000 to 24,999	90	15	11
25,000 and Over	66	11	67
Total	606	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.28

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	158	27	6
7.7% to less than 14.8%	186	31	9
14.8% to 24.8%	140	24	14
Greater than 24.8%	107	18	71
Total	591	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

GRANTS TO SEAS FOR NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Program Description

The Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children program (Subpart 3 of Part D) provides financial assistance for compensatory education to state agencies directly responsible for providing free public education to children in institutions for neglected or delinquent children and juveniles in adult correctional institutions.

Distribution of Funds to States and within States

Funds are allocated to states through a formula based on: (1) the number of children under 21 years of age in state-operated institutions; and (2) each state's per-pupil expenditure. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the Chapter 1 Neglected or Delinquent program was \$36.1 million. (See Table 2.29)

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 2.29)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 174 subgrantees under this program. Seventy-seven percent of the suballocation dollars went to state agencies, which made up 38 percent of the subgrantees. (See Table 2.30)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were large in size. About one-third of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. (See Table 2.31)

Table 2.29

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$435,124	\$435,124	100
Alaska	175,627	195,978	90
Arizona	287,680	314,502	91
Arkansas	292,066	281,449	104
California	3,569,080	3,569,080	100
Colorado	250,062	250,062	100
Connecticut	536,049	536,134	100
Delaware	105,496	105,512	100
District of Columbia	675,132	675,132	100
Florida	954,792	954,792	100
Georgia	709,009	709,009	100
Hawaii	101,402	101,402	100
Idaho	103,025	103,025	100
Illinois	1,189,341	1,189,341	100
Indiana	856,533	856,533	100
Iowa	302,473	309,911	98
Kansas	723,524	723,640	100
Kentucky	592,827	592,827	100
Louisiana	608,943	608,943	100
Maine	282,211	282,256	100
Maryland	682,902	993,705	69
Massachusetts	738,156	738,156	100
Michigan	746,902	1,162,571	64
Minnesota	240,606	240,606	100
Mississippi	126,739	388,503	33
Missouri	620,031	620,031	100
Montana	167,269	167,269	100
Nebraska	187,330	187,330	100
Nevada	225,113	225,113	100
New Hampshire	174,424	174,452	100
New Jersey	1,535,019	1,535,019	100
New Mexico	240,017	252,095	95
New York	5,353,147	3,710,637	144
North Carolina	1,079,228	1,079,228	100
North Dakota	30,437	30,437	100
Ohio	2,509,922	2,510,323	100
Oklahoma	183,604	183,604	100
Oregon	683,332	683,441	100
Pennsylvania	1,082,398	1,086,082	100
Rhode Island	294,352	294,399	100
South Carolina	1,157,452	1,157,452	100
South Dakota	93,816	93,816	100
Tennessee	736,142	736,142	100
Texas	1,399,850	1,436,074	97
Utah	180,726	180,726	100
Vermont	97,542	97,557	100
Virginia	848,268	848,268	100
Washington	1,193,918	1,194,109	100
West Virginia	259,901	259,913	100
Wisconsin	700,872	700,872	100
Wyoming	121,171	121,190	100
Puerto Rico	170,228	170,228	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$36,611,210	\$36,054,000	

Table 2.30

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	44	25	8
Institutions	52	30	11
State Agencies	66	38	77
Colleges & Universities	1	1	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	11	6	3
Total	174	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.31

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	1	1	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	30	17	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	52	30	4
\$50,000-\$99,999	24	14	5
\$100,000 - \$499,999	46	26	29
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	15	9	28
Over \$1,000,000	6	3	34
Total	174	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

STATE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Program Description

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants (Section 1405) are used to support the efforts of state educational agencies to help school districts correct problems with ineffective Chapter 1 projects. An SEA is required to work with school districts to develop and implement a program improvement plan if local efforts to bring about improvements to student academic performance through their Chapter 1 programs are unsuccessful.

Distribution of Funds to States

Each state receives approximately .25 percent of the amount allocated for its Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs and Chapter 1 State Agency Grants (Migrant Education, Neglected and Delinquent, and Children with Disabilities in State Schools), with no state receiving less than \$90,000, or \$15,000 in the case of the outlying areas. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the State Program Improvement Grants program was \$25.1 million. All but \$150,000 of this appropriation went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹¹ (See Table 2.32)

Distribution of Funds within States

All Program Improvement funds must be used for direct educational services to implement program improvement plans. None of these funds may be used for administrative functions.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. During the FY 1992 data collection, many SEAs reported that they made the majority of their State Program Improvement Grant allocations in the last 12 months of the funds' availability, thus explaining the large number of states reporting a low or zero percentage of their funds as allocated. (See Table 2.32)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 1,876 subgrantees, all but 14 of which were local educational agencies. Ninety-six percent of the suballocated funds went to LEAs. (See Table 2.33)

¹¹The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$150,000).

- **Suballocation Size.** The vast majority of subgrantees received small suballocations -- 80 percent received suballocations of under \$10,000. (See Table 2.34)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 43 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 2.35 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students), which constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 38 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 2.36 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 46 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.37 and Table 5)

Table 2.32

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$324,819	\$483,709	67
Alaska	\$7,286	180,000	48
Arizona	92,952	248,984	37
Arkansas	227,761	280,637	81
California	1,112,607	2,321,406	48
Colorado	161,802	190,264	85
Connecticut	174,640	248,545	70
Delaware	93,000	180,000	52
District of Columbia	180,000	180,000	100
Florida	1,052,661	1,052,660	100
Georgia	637,572	655,462	97
Hawaii	180,000	180,000	100
Idaho	209,773	180,000	117
Illinois	1,117,585	1,118,412	100
Indiana	280,201	354,821	79
Iowa	36,004	180,000	20
Kansas	137,494	180,000	76
Kentucky	384,000	411,774	93
Louisiana	344,324	545,690	63
Maine	180,000	180,000	100
Maryland	365,833	374,229	98
Massachusetts	567,537	567,537	100
Michigan	622,560	927,547	67
Minnesota	66,352	253,053	26
Mississippi	0	435,374	0
Missouri	247,917	376,014	66
Montana	171,018	180,000	95
Nebraska	162,716	180,000	90
Nevada	180,000	180,000	100
New Hampshire	155,459	180,000	86
New Jersey	739,197	739,221	100
New Mexico	180,000	180,000	100
New York	2,372,305	2,467,056	96
North Carolina	564,088	564,088	100
North Dakota	303,744	180,000	169
Ohio	828,155	827,011	100
Oklahoma	47,711	216,746	22
Oregon	170,204	224,715	76
Pennsylvania	574,208	1,155,526	50
Rhode Island	7,712	180,000	4
South Carolina	322,203	344,974	93
South Dakota	180,000	180,000	100
Tennessee	472,598	472,598	100
Texas	1,156,057	1,542,774	75
Utah	177,718	180,000	99
Vermont	180,000	180,000	100
Virginia	0	432,806	0
Washington	278,678	287,356	97
West Virginia	119,091	193,286	62
Wisconsin	323,789	323,789	100
Wyoming	35,883	180,000	20
Puerto Rico	916,936	916,936	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$19,504,150	\$24,975,000	
Outlying Areas a/		150,000	
Total		\$25,125,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 2.33

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	1,862	99	96
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	9	*	4
Colleges & Universities	1	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	4	*	*
Total	1,876	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.34

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	343	18	1
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,166	62	21
\$10,000-\$49,999	304	16	31
\$50,000-\$99,999	42	2	14
\$100,000 - \$499,999	19	1	22
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1	*	5
Over \$1,000,000	1	*	6
Total	1,876	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.35

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	178	10	43
Suburban	634	35	26
Rural	1,021	56	31
Total	1,833	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.36

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	242	13	4
500 to 999	238	13	4
1,000 to 2,499	510	28	12
2,500 to 4,999	370	20	14
5,000 to 9,999	199	11	11
10,000 to 24,999	161	9	17
25,000 and Over	89	5	38
Total	1,809	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.37

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	314	17	8
7.7% to less than 14.8%	511	28	20
14.8% to 24.8%	561	31	27
Greater than 24.8%	413	23	46
Total	1,799	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

SUMMARY

Across the seven Chapter 1 programs that provide financial assistance for disadvantaged students, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 2.38)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported a total of 14,150 separate subgrantees receiving Chapter 1 funds from at least one of the seven Chapter 1 programs.¹² Ninety-eight percent of the Chapter 1 suballocation dollars went to local educational agencies. (See Table 2.39)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive large Chapter 1 suballocations across the seven programs: over one-third of all subgrantees received between \$100,000 and \$499,999, while another 7 percent received over one million dollars. (See Table 2.40)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs received 43 percent of the Chapter 1 suballocation dollars, and accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment. Suburban LEAs, which accounted for 46 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 30 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 2.41 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** The largest LEAs (25,000 or more students) received 38 percent of the funds across all seven Chapter 1 programs, and accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment. (See Table 2.42 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 49 percent of the funds. (See Table 2.43 and Table 5)

¹²The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$139,016,807	\$139,349,397	100
Alaska	20,503,305	21,845,188	94
Arizona	66,966,403	71,360,339	94
Arkansas	72,122,166	79,909,411	90
California	664,156,919	669,906,880	99
Colorado	52,313,130	52,757,532	99
Connecticut	68,760,225	69,298,766	99
Delaware	18,554,437	18,678,238	99
District of Columbia	30,149,046	30,149,046	100
Florida	299,181,312	299,923,435	100
Georgia	188,744,382	188,929,105	100
Hawaii	18,183,179	18,183,179	100
Idaho	22,607,361	22,832,289	99
Illinois	300,015,890	302,262,498	99
Indiana	98,210,371	99,192,098	99
Iowa	48,204,724	48,883,110	99
Kansas	46,187,970	46,458,856	99
Kentucky	118,063,200	118,232,335	100
Louisiana	154,693,244	156,397,209	99
Maine	37,278,143	37,671,887	99
Maryland	105,342,659	105,801,238	100
Massachusetts	152,249,868	152,249,868	100
Michigan	258,576,329	259,975,411	99
Minnesota	71,594,878	72,059,349	99
Mississippi	124,710,618	125,863,978	99
Missouri	106,375,673	107,638,749	99
Montana	16,816,915	17,945,632	94
Nebraska	30,348,791	30,530,143	99
Nevada	15,925,337	15,928,364	100
New Hampshire	15,969,386	16,049,633	100
New Jersey	207,833,045	210,465,253	99
New Mexico	46,913,928	47,342,005	99
New York	708,002,431	704,047,530	101
North Carolina	162,491,628	162,491,628	100
North Dakota	16,415,309	16,345,631	100
Ohio	235,062,273	235,355,775	100
Oklahoma	61,839,810	62,291,951	99
Oregon	58,830,948	59,665,589	99
Pennsylvania	316,320,790	320,833,345	99
Rhode Island	24,483,670	24,902,157	98
South Carolina	99,369,890	99,454,443	100
South Dakota	20,113,068	20,149,633	100
Tennessee	135,442,565	135,617,958	100
Texas	418,165,411	440,673,577	95
Utah	23,231,632	23,312,639	100
Vermont	16,464,915	16,522,234	100
Virginia	123,006,760	123,679,864	99
Washington	79,584,557	80,907,984	98
West Virginia	55,170,349	55,324,199	100
Wisconsin	91,610,218	91,610,218	100
Wyoming	8,617,063	8,773,755	98
Puerto Rico	265,762,891	265,762,891	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$6,536,555,819	\$6,601,793,422	
Outlying Areas a/		20,903,502	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		34,542,637	
Coordination, Evaluation, and Set-Asides c/		18,351,443	
Total		\$6,675,591,004	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

c/ These activities and set-asides are not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Table 2.39

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	13,765	97	98
Institutions	92	1	*
State Agencies	131	1	1
Colleges & Universities	27	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	135	1	*
Total	14,150	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.40

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	65	*	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	813	6	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	3,337	24	1
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,629	19	3
\$100,000 - \$499,999	5,207	37	18
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1,107	8	12
Over \$1,000,000	992	7	66
Total	14,150	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.41

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	590	4	43
Suburban	5,298	39	30
Rural	7,745	57	28
Total	13,633	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.42

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	4,197	31	4
500 to 999	2,317	17	4
1,000 to 2,499	3,478	26	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,884	14	14
5,000 to 9,999	888	7	13
10,000 to 24,999	468	3	15
25,000 and Over	174	1	38
Total	13,406	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 2.43

All Programs for Education of the Disadvantaged
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	3,556	27	9
7.7% to less than 14.8%	3,498	27	16
14.8% to 24.8%	3,432	26	26
Greater than 24.8%	2,595	20	49
Total	13,081	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

3. EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Four state-administered federal education programs provide financial assistance to children with disabilities. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) authorizes three of these programs, as shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1

Allocation Information for State-Administered Programs Under
the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), FY 1992

Program	FY 1992 Allocation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total
Grants to States	\$1,976.1	80.0%
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$ 320.0	12.9%
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)	\$ 175.0	7.1%
Total	\$2,471.1	100.0%

The fourth program is the Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools, with a FY 1992 allocation of \$143.0 million. All four of these programs will be discussed in the remainder of this chapter, which concludes with a summary across the four programs.

IDEA GRANTS TO STATES

Program Description

The IDEA Grants to States program (Part B, Section 611) helps states meet the special education and related service needs of children with disabilities to assure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free, appropriate public education, which includes special education and related services to meet each child's unique needs.

Distribution of Funds to States

Under this program, funds are distributed to the states according to the total number of students with disabilities ages 3 through 21 that each state reports is receiving special education and related services. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the IDEA Grants to States program was \$2.0 billion, all but \$43.7 million of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹³ (See Table 3.2.)

Distribution of Funds within States

At least 75 percent of the funds a state receives must be distributed to local educational agencies and intermediate educational units (IEUs) to assist in the education of students with disabilities. SEAs are allowed to set aside up to 25 percent of the grant for use by the state.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 3.2)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 8,696 subgrantees under the IDEA Grants to States program, of which 92 percent were local educational agencies. Ninety-four percent of the suballocated funds went to LEAs. (See Table 3.3)
- **Suballocation Size.** The suballocations received by subgrantees were medium to large in amount: 32 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999, while 19 percent received suballocations between \$50,000 and \$99,999, and another 29 percent received suballocations that were between \$100,000 and \$499,999. (See Table 3.4)

¹³The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$19.3 million) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$24.4 million). The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

- **Urbanicity.** Suburban LEAs, which accounted for 46 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 45 percent of the dollars suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 3.5 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of all enrollment and received 29 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 3.6 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 27 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 22 percent of the funds. (See Table 3.7 and Table 5)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Grants to States
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$34,314,447	\$40,121,862	86
Alaska	3,925,859	5,148,324	76
Arizona	13,913,435	24,285,654	57
Arkansas	13,766,687	18,751,830	73
California	191,502,130	200,622,009	95
Colorado	18,790,100	22,708,014	83
Connecticut	20,128,230	25,387,257	79
Delaware	4,601,765	4,737,016	97
District of Columbia	1,137,654	1,137,654	100
Florida	95,411,113	99,773,518	96
Georgia	40,696,600	43,099,754	94
Hawaii	5,401,465	5,415,839	100
Idaho	6,924,171	8,873,864	78
Illinois	72,682,450	82,748,038	88
Indiana	45,582,494	45,450,032	100
Iowa	24,586,762	24,586,762	100
Kansas	17,169,009	18,187,305	94
Kentucky	29,894,163	32,350,420	92
Louisiana	30,128,679	30,494,614	99
Maine	11,023,401	11,023,403	100
Maryland	34,403,117	36,079,237	95
Massachusetts	55,977,325	55,977,325	100
Michigan	61,787,394	64,287,893	96
Minnesota	30,468,810	32,950,587	92
Mississippi	21,000,726	24,737,520	85
Missouri	33,592,570	41,904,337	80
Montana	6,921,654	7,197,085	96
Nebraska	9,064,450	14,406,869	63
Nevada	8,175,786	8,175,786	100
New Hampshire	7,262,748	7,896,801	92
New Jersey	61,716,341	73,054,014	84
New Mexico	15,394,709	15,529,365	99
New York	113,725,352	125,568,396	91
North Carolina	51,397,213	51,397,213	100
North Dakota	4,869,339	4,869,339	100
Ohio	82,702,937	82,817,272	100
Oklahoma	25,458,205	27,533,519	92
Oregon	15,206,282	19,295,872	79
Pennsylvania	71,749,735	78,161,371	92
Rhode Island	6,586,440	8,431,830	78
South Carolina	30,339,949	32,227,929	94
South Dakota	5,972,959	5,989,377	100
Tennessee	34,261,828	44,210,780	77
Texas	128,913,014	144,662,710	89
Utah	18,190,181	19,384,363	94
Vermont	3,362,643	4,141,765	81
Virginia	44,334,596	48,688,884	91
Washington	34,261,941	35,424,175	97
West Virginia	15,402,536	17,508,072	88
Wisconsin	35,875,408	35,942,408	100
Wyoming	4,029,957	4,689,084	86
Puerto Rico	14,330,670	14,330,670	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$1,768,319,429	\$1,932,375,017	
Outlying Areas a/		19,323,748	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		24,396,235	
Total		\$1,976,095,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Table 3.3

IDEA - Grants to States

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	8,029	92	94
Institutions	44	1	*
State Agencies	67	1	3
Colleges & Universities	70	1	1
Libraries	2	*	*
Other	484	6	2
Total	8,696	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.4

IDEA - Grants to States

Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	169	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	931	11	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,760	32	4
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,617	19	7
\$100,000 - \$499,999	2,528	29	30
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	388	4	15
Over \$1,000,000	303	3	43
Total	8,696	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.5

IDEA - Grants to States
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	442	6	31
Suburban	3,236	41	45
Rural	4,219	53	25
Total	7,897	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.6

IDEA - Grants to States
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	1,662	22	8
500 to 999	1,117	15	4
1,000 to 2,499	2,133	28	13
2,500 to 4,999	1,367	18	16
5,000 to 9,999	692	9	14
10,000 to 24,999	371	5	16
25,000 and Over	169	2	29
Total	7,511	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.7

IDEA - Grants to States

Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies

from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	2,061	28	22
7.7% to less than 14.8%	1,857	25	25
14.8% to 24.8%	1,896	26	27
Greater than 24.8%	1,510	21	27
Total	7,324	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

IDEA PRESCHOOL GRANTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Program Description

The Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities program (Part B, Section 619) provides federal assistance for special education and related services for children with disabilities from the ages of three through five and, at the state's discretion, to provide a free and appropriate public education to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age 3 during the school year. This program had a phase-in period to allow states several years to build the service delivery system envisioned in the legislation. By FY 1991, states had to be serving all three-through five-year-old children with disabilities or they would lose eligibility for funding for 3 through 5 year olds under this and other programs that provided funds for children with disabilities in this age range.

Distribution of Funds to States

Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities are distributed to the states according to the number of three- through five-year-old children with disabilities receiving special education and related services under IDEA. In FY 1992, the amount available for allocations for the Preschool Grants program was \$320.0 million, all but \$269,911 of which went to the 50 states and Puerto Rico.¹⁴ (See Table 3.8)

Distribution of Funds within States

At least 75 percent of the funds allocated to an SEA must be distributed to local educational agencies and intermediate educational units directly to be used to provide special education and related services to 3- through 5-year-olds with disabilities and, at the state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age 3 during the school year. States can retain up to 25 percent of the funds allocated to them for administrative costs, for the planning and development of a statewide comprehensive service delivery system for children with disabilities from birth through age five years, and for direct and support services for young children with disabilities, aged 3 through 5 years and, at the state's discretion, to provide a free and appropriate public education to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age 3 during the school year.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 3.8)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 6,501 subgrantees, 94 percent of which were LEAs. LEAs received 91 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 3.9)

¹⁴The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$269,911).

- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees received suballocations that were small to medium in size. Thirty-one percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$1,000 and \$9,999, and another 43 percent received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 3.10)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban, suburban, and rural LEAs received shares of the suballocation funds more or less proportionate to their shares of the nation's enrollment. (See Table 3.11 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 24 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 3.12 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 26 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 23 percent of the funds. (See Table 3.13 and Table 5)

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$5,654,839	\$5,885,805	96
Alaska	834,794	1,043,491	80
Arizona	2,281,028	3,943,417	58
Arkansas	2,092,559	3,563,455	59
California	32,850,434	34,813,572	94
Colorado	2,366,250	3,048,537	78
Connecticut	4,169,145	4,476,008	93
Delaware	1,240,214	1,310,188	95
District of Columbia	208,859	208,859	100
Florida	11,565,789	11,740,282	99
Georgia	6,245,385	6,329,229	99
Hawaii	721,367	721,367	100
Idaho	1,454,792	1,914,272	76
Illinois	16,498,892	18,516,148	89
Indiana	5,983,286	6,040,040	99
Iowa	4,360,908	4,339,446	100
Kansas	3,414,814	3,246,953	105
Kentucky	7,541,680	9,782,631	77
Louisiana	5,243,385	5,506,646	95
Maine	1,670,163	1,961,667	85
Maryland	5,718,083	6,245,685	92
Massachusetts	8,101,317	8,101,317	100
Michigan	11,330,025	11,646,295	97
Minnesota	7,224,912	7,224,912	100
Mississippi	3,423,000	3,667,081	93
Missouri	3,014,280	4,118,537	73
Montana	1,405,370	1,433,897	98
Nebraska	1,716,617	2,220,331	77
Nevada	1,460,406	1,460,406	100
New Hampshire	842,286	1,011,359	83
New Jersey	12,256,634	11,824,629	104
New Mexico	1,917,470	2,081,360	92
New York	23,080,020	23,287,771	99
North Carolina	8,976,918	8,976,918	100
North Dakota	796,404	796,877	100
Ohio	7,461,331	8,804,207	85
Oklahoma	3,632,257	4,255,099	85
Oregon	955,504	966,374	99
Pennsylvania	9,092,200	11,096,836	82
Rhode Island	1,397,754	1,397,748	100
South Carolina	6,851,376	6,965,445	98
South Dakota	1,748,982	1,761,645	99
Tennessee	5,963,216	6,851,376	87
Texas	18,265,178	19,919,519	92
Utah	2,747,860	2,748,905	100
Vermont	616,048	708,514	87
Virginia	6,348,737	8,639,530	73
Washington	7,195,697	7,759,109	93
West Virginia	2,518,572	2,613,950	96
Wisconsin	8,788,687	8,711,827	101
Wyoming	1,003,439	1,071,607	94
Puerto Rico	2,969,010	2,969,010	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$295,218,173	\$319,730,089	
Outlying Areas a/		269,911	
Total		\$320,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 3.9

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	6,102	94	91
Institutions	15	*	*
State Agencies	47	1	3
Colleges & Universities	27	*	1
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	312	5	5
Total	6,503	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.10

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	282	4	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	2,001	31	3
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,807	43	23
\$50,000-\$99,999	778	12	18
\$100,000 - \$499,999	590	9	38
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	28	*	6
Over \$1,000,000	17	*	11
Total	6,503	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.11

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	403	7	29
Suburban	2,489	41	43
Rural	3,114	52	28
Total	6,006	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.12

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	1,002	18	9
500 to 999	744	13	4
1,000 to 2,499	1,596	28	14
2,500 to 4,999	1,182	21	18
5,000 to 9,999	613	11	15
10,000 to 24,999	350	6	16
25,000 and Over	161	3	24
Total	5,648	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.13

IDEA - Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	1,559	28	23
7.7% to less than 14.8%	1,331	24	23
14.8% to 24.8%	1,440	26	28
Greater than 24.8%	1,165	21	26
Total	5,495	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

IDEA EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES

Program Description

The Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H) assists states in developing and implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs to provide early intervention services to all infants and toddlers, aged birth through two years old, with disabilities, and their families. To be eligible for a grant, a state must establish such a statewide system, designate the lead agency that will be responsible for the coordination and administration of funds, and establish a State Interagency Coordinating Council to advise and assist the lead agency.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds for this program are allocated to states according to the number of children in the general population aged birth through two years old. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the funds available to all states. The FY 1992 federal appropriation for this program was \$175.0 million, all but \$4.0 million of which went to 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹⁵ (One state, Mississippi, did not receive FY 1992 funding for this program.) (See Table 3.14)

Distribution of Funds within States

Funds allocated under this program can be used to develop and implement the statewide system described above, for direct services that are not otherwise provided from other public or private sources, or to expand and improve on services that are otherwise available. There is no requirement that any funds be suballocated; i.e., a state may choose to expend the entire grant at the state level.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Of the 34 states and Puerto Rico reporting suballocations for this program, 4 and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. Because they were unsure whether they could meet statutory program requirements or should request extensions to meet these requirements, many states did not apply for FY 1992 funds until the last quarter during which the funds were available. As a result, many states reported that, for FY 1992, they did not receive their funding until shortly before or after September 30, 1993. The late applications and

¹⁵The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$1.9 million) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$2.1 million). The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

subsequent receipt of funds accounts for the large number of states reporting a low or zero percentage of their funds as suballocated by September 30, 1993. (See Table 3.14)

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 34 states and Puerto Rico reported 961 subgrantees for this program. Fifty-seven percent of the subgrantees were "other" agencies, which included neighborhood facilities (e.g., Y.M.C.A.s) as well as county and regional health centers. These "other" agencies received 51 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 3.15)
- **Suballocation Size.** Suballocations received by subgrantees tended to be medium in size--35 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 3.16)

IDEA - Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,538,505	\$1,163,960	132
Alaska	0	965,240	0
Arizona	0	2,953,343	0
Arkansas	0	1,649,038	0
California	19,752,927	24,494,387	81
Colorado	1,444,807	2,511,693	58
Connecticut	127,211	2,329,754	5
Delaware	0	965,240	0
District of Columbia	0	500,000	0
Florida	3,388,084	8,587,229	39
Georgia	0	2,031,998	0
Hawaii	965,240	965,240	100
Idaho	508,000	965,240	53
Illinois	4,646,055	8,603,758	54
Indiana	0	1,551,947	0
Iowa	1,705,171	1,923,777	89
Kansas	0	1,876,315	0
Kentucky	957,310	979,831	98
Louisiana	1,120,438	3,315,737	34
Maine	0	500,000	0
Maryland	3,231,212	3,645,460	89
Massachusetts	4,362,614	4,209,306	104
Michigan	5,048,938	7,110,229	71
Minnesota	1,230,336	1,288,905	95
Mississippi	--	0	--
Missouri	1,743,853	1,453,306	120
Montana	895,146	965,240	93
Nebraska	413,000	500,000	83
Nevada	855,556	965,240	89
New Hampshire	0	965,240	0
New Jersey	2,897,370	5,451,120	53
New Mexico	712,962	1,244,208	57
New York	0	12,777,292	0
North Carolina	3,797,772	4,673,355	81
North Dakota	0	965,240	0
Ohio	5,538,529	7,885,414	70
Oklahoma	528,384	2,247,495	24
Oregon	0	2,012,411	0
Pennsylvania	0	8,001,336	0
Rhode Island	855,556	965,240	89
South Carolina	165,256	1,045,591	16
South Dakota	326,520	965,240	34
Tennessee	2,979,366	3,361,326	89
Texas	8,815,645	13,923,708	63
Utah	1,494,915	1,711,006	87
Vermont	537,506	965,240	56
Virginia	67,100	4,507,726	1
Washington	0	1,407,274	0
West Virginia	0	1,048,304	0
Wisconsin	2,870,212	3,569,982	80
Wyoming	632,074	965,240	65
Puerto Rico	1,361,241	1,361,241	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$87,514,811	\$170,991,642	
Outlying Areas a/		1,869,469	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		2,138,889	
Total		\$175,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the OEPA 406A data collection.

Table 3.15

IDEA - Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	271	28	14
Institutions	24	2	2
State Agencies	57	6	25
Colleges & Universities	57	6	8
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	552	57	51
Total	961	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.16

IDEA - Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H)
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	32	3	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	185	19	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	336	35	12
\$50,000-\$99,999	203	21	17
\$100,000 - \$499,999	182	19	41
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	17	2	13
Over \$1,000,000	6	1	16
Total	961	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

CHAPTER 1 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN STATE SCHOOLS

Program Description

The Chapter 1 program for the Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools (Part D, Subpart 2) provides supplemental services to children with disabilities enrolled in state-operated or state-supported programs. Funds may be used for projects providing supplementary educational and related services or early intervention services.

Distribution of Funds to States and Within States

Funds are allocated to states based on: (1) the number of children with disabilities enrolled in state-operated or state-supported programs; and (2) the state's per-pupil expenditure. If a child with a disability has transferred from a state to a local program, an SEA can receive federal funds for that child if the SEA transfers all of those funds to the LEA. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for this program was \$143.0 million, all but \$412,181 of which went to the 50 states, and the District of Columbia.¹⁶ (See Table 3.17)

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-two states reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 3.17)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia reported 3,567 subgrantees, 76 percent of which were LEAs, receiving 57 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 3.18)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive small suballocations. Fourteen percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$1,000, while another 40 percent received suballocations between \$1,000 and \$9,999. Eighty-six percent of subgrantees received a suballocation of less than \$50,000. (See Table 3.19)

¹⁶The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$412,181).

Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$608,053	\$842,079	72
Alaska	2,169,537	2,136,796	102
Arizona	467,764	740,731	63
Arkansas	1,273,700	1,391,524	92
California	1,971,225	1,956,660	101
Colorado	2,294,770	2,365,925	97
Connecticut	2,640,542	2,715,222	97
Delaware	1,665,355	1,751,507	95
District of Columbia	2,632,027	2,612,579	101
Florida	4,223,894	4,964,888	85
Georgia	1,075,838	1,068,323	101
Hawaii	433,997	428,681	101
Idaho	446,070	442,776	101
Illinois	21,046,056	22,716,963	93
Indiana	3,671,127	3,669,084	100
Iowa	714,840	695,200	103
Kansas	1,341,420	1,332,157	101
Kentucky	1,100,581	1,092,448	101
Louisiana	1,740,109	1,740,109	100
Maine	553,429	583,248	95
Maryland	2,349,258	2,687,448	87
Massachusetts	11,808,798	12,071,477	98
Michigan	8,816,581	8,756,456	101
Minnesota	966,089	1,303,464	74
Mississippi	328,878	327,251	100
Missouri	487,626	1,370,524	36
Montana	220,539	245,611	90
Nebraska	378,690	374,052	101
Nevada	246,833	243,810	101
New Hampshire	730,442	956,061	76
New Jersey	3,998,595	3,802,036	105
New Mexico	122,607	120,757	102
New York	11,234,576	10,968,362	102
North Carolina	1,035,762	1,035,762	100
North Dakota	316,790	314,788	101
Ohio	4,114,570	4,430,582	93
Oklahoma	549,896	550,249	100
Oregon	3,957,520	5,336,046	74
Pennsylvania	12,666,620	14,034,383	90
Rhode Island	571,408	567,558	101
South Carolina	523,278	553,872	94
South Dakota	275,040	271,703	101
Tennessee	1,388,290	1,367,373	102
Texas	6,073,157	6,129,960	99
Utah	1,079,615	1,083,593	100
Vermont	989,550	1,092,247	91
Virginia	1,437,824	1,802,512	80
Washington	2,171,250	2,276,975	95
West Virginia	720,358	711,979	101
Wisconsin	2,235,902	2,275,872	98
Wyoming	255,050	278,156	92
Puerto Rico	0	0	--
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$134,121,726	\$142,587,819	
Outlying Areas a/		412,181	
Total		\$143,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 3.18

Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	2,716	76	57
Institutions	202	6	7
State Agencies	102	3	17
Colleges & Universities	24	1	1
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	523	15	17
Total	3,567	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.19

Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	484	14	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,436	40	4
\$10,000-\$49,999	1,140	32	20
\$50,000-\$99,999	268	8	14
\$100,000 - \$499,999	206	6	32
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	21	1	11
Over \$1,000,000	12	*	19
Total	3,567	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SUMMARY

Across the four programs that provide financial assistance for children with disabilities, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-two states and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 3.20)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 10,288 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the four programs that provides financial assistance for children with disabilities.¹⁷ Eighty-nine percent of the suballocation dollars for children with disabilities went to LEAs. (See Table 3.21)
- **Suballocation Size.** Approximately one-half of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$50,000 from programs for children with disabilities, while 4 percent received suballocations that were over one million dollars. (See Table 3.22)
- **Urbanicity.** The percentage of suballocation dollars received by urban, suburban, and rural LEAs is nearly proportionate to each area's share of the nation's enrollment. (See Table 3.23 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Small LEAs (less than 1,000 students) received 12 percent of the suballocated funds that went to LEAs for children with disabilities, and made up 7 percent of the nation's enrollment. (See Table 3.24 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 27 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 22 percent of the funds. (See Table 3.25 and Table 5)

¹⁷The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$42,115,844	\$48,013,706	88
Alaska	6,930,190	9,293,851	75
Arizona	16,662,227	31,923,145	52
Arkansas	17,132,946	25,355,847	68
California	246,076,716	261,886,628	94
Colorado	24,895,927	30,634,169	81
Connecticut	27,065,128	34,908,241	78
Delaware	7,507,334	8,763,951	86
District of Columbia	3,978,540	4,459,092	89
Florida	114,588,880	125,065,917	92
Georgia	48,017,823	52,529,304	91
Hawaii	7,522,069	7,531,127	100
Idaho	9,333,033	12,196,152	77
Illinois	114,873,453	132,584,907	87
Indiana	55,236,907	56,711,103	97
Iowa	31,367,681	31,545,185	99
Kansas	21,925,243	24,642,730	89
Kentucky	39,493,734	44,205,330	89
Louisiana	38,232,611	41,057,106	93
Maine	13,246,993	14,068,318	94
Maryland	45,703,670	48,657,830	94
Massachusetts	80,250,054	80,359,425	100
Michigan	86,982,938	91,800,873	95
Minnesota	39,890,147	42,767,868	93
Mississippi	24,752,604	28,731,832	86
Missouri	38,838,329	48,846,704	80
Montana	9,442,709	9,841,833	96
Nebraska	11,572,757	17,501,252	66
Nevada	10,738,581	10,845,242	99
New Hampshire	8,835,476	10,829,461	82
New Jersey	80,868,940	94,131,799	86
New Mexico	18,147,748	18,975,690	96
New York	148,039,948	172,601,821	86
North Carolina	65,207,665	66,083,248	99
North Dakota	5,982,533	6,946,244	86
Ohio	99,817,367	103,937,475	96
Oklahoma	30,168,742	34,586,362	87
Oregon	20,119,306	27,610,703	73
Pennsylvania	93,508,555	111,293,926	84
Rhode Island	9,411,158	11,362,376	83
South Carolina	37,879,859	40,792,837	93
South Dakota	8,323,501	8,987,965	93
Tennessee	44,592,700	55,790,855	80
Texas	162,066,994	184,635,897	88
Utah	23,512,571	24,927,865	94
Vermont	5,505,747	6,907,766	80
Virginia	52,188,257	63,638,652	82
Washington	43,628,888	46,867,533	93
West Virginia	18,641,466	21,882,305	85
Wisconsin	49,770,209	50,500,089	99
Wyoming	5,920,521	7,004,088	85
Puerto Rico	18,660,921	18,660,921	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$2,285,174,140	\$2,565,684,566	
Outlying Areas a/		21,875,309	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		26,535,124	
Total		\$2,614,094,999	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Table 3.21

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	8,325	81	89
Institutions	230	2	1
State Agencies	170	2	5
Colleges & Universities	140	1	1
Libraries	2	*	*
Other	1,421	14	5
Total	10,288	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.22

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	208	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,128	11	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	3,074	30	4
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,859	18	6
\$100,000 - \$499,999	3,124	30	30
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	492	5	15
Over \$1,000,000	403	4	46
Total	10,288	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3.23

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	457	6	31
Suburban	3,338	41	44
Rural	4,383	54	25
Total	8,178	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.24

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	1,734	22	8
500 to 999	1,152	15	4
1,000 to 2,499	2,183	28	13
2,500 to 4,999	1,407	18	16
5,000 to 9,999	701	9	14
10,000 to 24,999	382	5	16
25,000 and Over	169	2	29
Total	7,728	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 3.25

All Programs for Children with Disabilities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	2,112	28	22
7.7% to less than 14.8%	1,919	26	24
14.8% to 24.8%	1,949	26	27
Greater than 24.8%	1,540	20	27
Total	7,520	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

4. CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION ACT

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act supports several programs designed to make the U.S. more competitive in the world economy by developing more fully the academic and occupational skills of all segments of the population. Five are state-administered federal education programs that are part of the GEPA 406A reporting requirement. These are:

Basic State Grants;
Tech-Prep Education Program;
Consumer and Homemaking Education;
Community-Based Organizations; and
Supplementary State Grants.

For FY 1992, these programs were authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

An overview of the FY 1992 allocation for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas for each of these programs is provided in Table 4.1, below; as the table shows, the Basic State Grants program is by far the largest of these programs.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the suballocation information reported by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for each program, and concludes with a summary across the four programs.

Table 4.1

Allocation Information for State-Administered Programs Under the
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act,
FY 1992

Program	FY 1992 Allocation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total
Basic State Grants	\$ 939.9	86.5%
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$ 90.0	8.3%
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$ 35.0	3.2%
Community-Based Organizations	\$ 12.0	1.1%
Supplementary State Grants	\$ 10.0	0.9%
Total	\$1,086.9	100.0%

BASIC STATE GRANTS

Program Description

The Basic State Grants program (Title II, Parts A, B, and C) allocates funds to states and outlying areas to provide equal opportunity in vocational education to historically under-served populations, and expand and improve vocational education programs to give the nation's work force the marketable skills needed to improve productivity and promote economic growth in a technologically advanced society. The populations assisted by the Basic State Grants program range from secondary students in prevocational courses to adults who need retraining to adapt to changing technological and labor market conditions.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds are allocated to the states and outlying areas according to a formula that takes into account state per-capita incomes for the three most recent fiscal years, and state populations in the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-65 age cohorts during the preceding fiscal year. The formula gives more weight to the 15- to 19-year-old population and favors states with lower per-capita incomes. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for Basic State Grants was \$939.9 million, all but \$509,173 of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹⁸ (See Table 4.2)

Distribution of Funds within States

Each state must allocate its funds as follows:

- no more than 5 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater, for state administration;
- no more than 8.5 percent for state programs and state leadership;
- 1 percent for programs for criminal offenders;
- 10.5 percent for equity programs (at least 7 percent for programs for single parents, displaced homemakers, and single pregnant women, and at least 3 percent for sex equity programs, with the remaining .5 percent for either); and
- at least 75 percent for vocational education programs at the secondary, postsecondary, and adult education levels.

¹⁸The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$509,173).

Distribution of funds to secondary school programs is based on three criteria: (1) 70 percent on a recipient's Chapter 1 Grants to LEA funds; (2) 20 percent on the recipient's number of students with disabilities who have individualized education programs; and (3) 10 percent on the number of students enrolled in schools and adults enrolled in training programs under the jurisdiction of the LEA compared to the number of all such students in the state.

The state may distribute funds directly to an area vocational school if the school and its component LEAs enter into a cooperative arrangement for the delivery of programs and the area school serves at least the same proportion of disabled and economically disadvantaged students as all schools sending students to the area school.

Postsecondary and adult vocational education programs in each state receive funds equal to the percentage of total Pell Grant recipients in postsecondary institutions in the state and recipients of assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Perkins-approved programs.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (See Table 4.2)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 6,804 subgrantees. Eighty-one percent of these subgrantees were LEAs, and they received 59 percent of the suballocation dollars. Colleges and universities made up 13 percent of the subgrantees, and received 27 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 4.3)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the suballocations received by subgrantees were medium to large in size: 37 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations in the \$10,000 to \$49,999 range, while 24 percent received suballocations in the \$100,000 to \$499,999 range. (See Table 4.4)

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$18,200,302	\$18,493,908	98
Alaska	3,719,519	4,214,921	88
Arizona	11,740,197	14,813,300	79
Arkansas	10,276,163	10,276,155	100
California	94,804,892	95,689,053	99
Colorado	10,139,894	11,448,761	89
Connecticut	7,766,750	9,005,327	86
Delaware	4,167,583	4,214,921	99
District of Columbia	4,214,921	4,214,921	100
Florida	41,909,417	41,552,691	101
Georgia	22,607,883	26,758,908	84
Hawaii	4,699,626	4,699,626	100
Idaho	3,843,793	4,699,626	82
Illinois	34,012,957	37,481,798	91
Indiana	22,634,348	22,791,404	99
Iowa	10,480,084	10,662,123	98
Kansas	9,300,102	8,940,430	104
Kentucky	16,563,903	16,637,536	100
Louisiana	14,416,225	19,221,631	75
Maine	4,642,526	4,695,577	99
Maryland	11,813,778	13,742,757	86
Massachusetts	17,429,978	17,429,978	100
Michigan	33,732,958	34,720,846	97
Minnesota	12,408,697	15,092,540	82
Mississippi	8,488,781	12,364,726	69
Missouri	19,059,451	19,059,451	100
Montana	3,230,625	4,214,921	77
Nebraska	5,917,914	5,917,914	100
Nevada	4,697,510	4,699,626	100
New Hampshire	4,481,887	4,699,626	95
New Jersey	18,358,630	21,151,258	87
New Mexico	6,508,172	6,595,354	99
New York	52,940,557	52,699,128	100
North Carolina	28,486,370	28,486,370	100
North Dakota	3,787,980	4,214,921	90
Ohio	36,525,656	41,619,711	88
Oklahoma	12,643,261	13,368,617	95
Oregon	8,250,656	10,379,115	79
Pennsylvania	45,253,320	41,635,031	109
Rhode Island	4,491,651	4,699,626	96
South Carolina	12,639,479	16,293,814	78
South Dakota	3,877,663	4,214,921	92
Tennessee	20,831,856	20,831,856	100
Texas	67,024,469	71,509,430	94
Utah	8,301,528	8,372,087	99
Vermont	4,099,511	4,214,921	97
Virginia	21,501,580	21,516,428	100
Washington	15,370,793	16,653,997	93
West Virginia	8,009,762	8,009,762	100
Wisconsin	18,463,176	18,463,176	100
Wyoming	2,782,063	4,214,921	66
Puerto Rico	17,816,604	17,816,604	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$889,567,407	\$939,416,050	
Outlying Areas a/		509,173	
Total		\$939,925,223	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 4.3

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	5,481	81	59
Institutions	30	*	*
State Agencies	118	2	11
Colleges & Universities	874	13	27
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	301	4	3
Total	6,804	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.4

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	182	3	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,164	17	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,488	37	7
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,080	16	9
\$100,000 - \$499,999	1,616	24	39
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	183	3	14
Over \$1,000,000	91	1	31
Total	6,804	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

TECH-PREP EDUCATION PROGRAM

Program Description

The Tech-Prep Education Program (Title III, Part E) allows state boards of vocational education to make grants to consortia of secondary and postsecondary educational institutions to plan and develop four-year tech-prep programs that:

- lead to an associate degree or two-year certificate;
- provide technical preparation in engineering technology, applied science, mechanical, industrial, practical art or trade, agriculture, health, or business;
- build student competence in mathematics, science, and communications through a sequential course of study; and
- lead to placement in employment.

Distribution of Funds to States

If the annual appropriation for the Tech-Prep Education Program exceeds \$50 million, the funds are granted to the state boards of vocational education, which then make subgrants to consortia. Funds are allocated to the states and outlying areas according to the same formula used for the Basic State Grants program, which takes into account state per-capita incomes for the three most recent fiscal years, and state populations in the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-65 age cohorts during the preceding fiscal year. The formula gives more weight to the 15- to 19-year-old population and favors states with lower per-capita incomes.

If the annual appropriation is less than \$50 million, the funds are granted to consortia directly by the federal government.

In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for Tech-Prep Education was \$90.0 million, all but \$49,792 of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹⁹ (See Table 4.5)

¹⁹The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$49,792).

Distribution of Funds within States

The state boards of vocational education can make awards to consortia on a competitive basis or on the basis of a formula.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (See Table 4.5)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 823 subgrantees, of which 57 percent were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 34 percent of all suballocated funds, while colleges and universities received 46 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 4.6)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most the subgrantees received allocations that were medium-sized -- 62 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$99,999, accounting for 30 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 4.7)

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Tech-Prep Education Program
Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,718,700	\$1,808,501	95
Alaska	160,609	160,609	100
Arizona	1,344,518	1,448,578	93
Arkansas	1,004,893	1,004,895	100
California	9,322,455	9,357,339	100
Colorado	883,957	1,119,563	79
Connecticut	380,704	880,622	43
Delaware	181,514	217,099	84
District of Columbia	179,938	179,938	100
Florida	3,978,504	4,063,397	98
Georgia	2,579,664	2,616,728	99
Hawaii	358,614	358,614	100
Idaho	286,253	435,623	66
Illinois	3,498,710	3,665,308	95
Indiana	2,223,027	2,228,749	100
Iowa	151,524	1,042,639	15
Kansas	837,794	874,276	96
Kentucky	1,626,968	1,626,968	100
Louisiana	1,785,682	1,879,665	95
Maine	459,176	459,176	100
Maryland	1,264,706	1,343,891	94
Massachusetts	1,704,461	1,704,461	100
Michigan	3,096,101	3,395,318	91
Minnesota	1,430,000	1,475,885	97
Mississippi	216,190	1,209,134	18
Missouri	1,863,804	1,863,805	100
Montana	206,948	317,518	65
Nebraska	578,707	578,707	100
Nevada	379,529	379,529	100
New Hampshire	321,653	328,238	98
New Jersey	2,063,669	2,068,361	100
New Mexico	645,049	644,953	100
New York	4,678,725	5,153,396	91
North Carolina	2,785,654	2,785,654	100
North Dakota	190,157	269,429	71
Ohio	3,201,088	4,069,951	79
Oklahoma	1,402,138	1,307,304	107
Oregon	957,137	1,014,963	94
Pennsylvania	4,169,316	4,071,449	102
Rhode Island	323,229	354,695	91
South Carolina	1,134,886	1,593,356	71
South Dakota	282,514	282,514	100
Tennessee	1,551,500	2,037,127	76
Texas	6,992,837	6,992,837	100
Utah	800,051	818,698	98
Vermont	203,969	214,951	95
Virginia	2,104,071	2,104,071	100
Washington	1,593,713	1,628,578	98
West Virginia	757,055	783,267	97
Wisconsin	1,805,496	1,805,496	100
Wyoming	158,859	182,117	87
Puerto Rico	1,742,268	1,742,268	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$83,568,684	\$89,950,208	
Outlying Areas a/		49,792	
Total		\$90,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 4.6

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Tech-Prep Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	469	57	34
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	22	3	16
Colleges & Universities	290	35	46
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	42	5	4
Total	823	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.7

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Tech-Prep Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	11	1	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	92	11	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	264	32	9
\$50,000-\$99,999	243	30	21
\$100,000 - \$499,999	206	25	45
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	2	*	1
Over \$1,000,000	5	1	23
Total	823	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING EDUCATION

Program Description

The Consumer and Homemaking Education program (Title III, Part B) provides grants to the states and outlying areas to assist the preparation of youth and adults for the occupation of homemaking and instruction in food and nutrition, individual and family health, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home management, and clothing and textiles. Furthermore, states are encouraged to use funds to serve special-needs populations and provide ancillary services to ensure the quality and effectiveness of consumer and homemaking programs.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds are allocated to the states and outlying areas according to the same formula used for the Basic State Grants program, which takes into account state per-capita incomes for the three most recent fiscal years, and state populations in the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-65 age cohorts during the preceding fiscal year. The formula gives more weight to the 15- to 19-year-old population and favors states with lower per-capita incomes. In FY 1992, the federal government appropriated \$35.0 million for this program, all but \$18,548 of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²⁰ (See Table 4.8)

Distribution of Funds within States

One-third of each state's funds must be used in economically depressed areas or areas with high rates of unemployment. Each state may spend no more than 6 percent of its funds on administration.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 4.8)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 3,310 subgrantees, of which 93 percent were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 74 percent of the suballocated funds, while colleges and universities received 18 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 4.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the Consumer and Homemaking subgrantees received suballocations that were small -- 80 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$10,000. (See Table 4.10)

²⁰The remaining funds were suballocated to the outlying areas (\$18,548).

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Consumer & Homemaking Education
Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$673,679	\$673,679	100
Alaska	87,678	160,350	55
Arizona	468,224	539,605	87
Arkansas	357,682	374,330	96
California	3,657,735	3,485,668	105
Colorado	358,438	417,045	86
Connecticut	223,928	341,284	66
Delaware	151,812	170,576	89
District of Columbia	170,576	170,576	100
Florida	1,428,918	1,513,643	94
Georgia	636,984	974,749	65
Hawaii	175,000	175,000	100
Idaho	175,000	175,000	100
Illinois	1,341,833	1,396,269	96
Indiana	754,668	830,224	91
Iowa	376,998	393,435	96
Kansas	79,320	325,674	24
Kentucky	600,057	606,057	99
Louisiana	651,175	700,188	93
Maine	133,045	182,533	73
Maryland	443,416	542,940	82
Massachusetts	747,197	747,197	100
Michigan	1,144,092	1,275,142	90
Minnesota	502,995	563,529	89
Mississippi	73,961	450,411	16
Missouri	714,768	714,768	100
Montana	166,758	170,576	98
Nebraska	216,830	216,830	100
Nevada	175,000	175,000	100
New Hampshire	165,517	175,000	95
New Jersey	739,405	823,796	90
New Mexico	240,263	240,249	100
New York	2,178,078	2,129,936	102
North Carolina	1,037,675	1,037,675	100
North Dakota	141,338	170,576	83
Ohio	722,692	1,516,084	48
Oklahoma	400,733	486,980	82
Oregon	372,291	378,081	98
Pennsylvania	2,326,898	1,592,370	146
Rhode Island	150,351	175,000	86
South Carolina	352,509	593,536	59
South Dakota	167,916	170,576	98
Tennessee	409,835	758,844	54
Texas	2,505,067	2,604,879	96
Utah	302,437	304,971	99
Vermont	124,491	170,576	73
Virginia	909,179	783,780	116
Washington	446,441	606,656	74
West Virginia	295,550	300,550	98
Wisconsin	679,476	679,476	100
Wyoming	73,114	170,576	43
Puerto Rico	649,007	649,007	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$32,078,030	\$34,981,452	
Outlying Areas a/		18,548	
Total		\$35,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 4.9

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Consumer & Homemaking Education
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	3,089	93	74
Institutions	3	*	*
State Agencies	30	1	6
Colleges & Universities	167	5	18
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	21	1	1
Total	3,310	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.10

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Consumer & Homemaking Education
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	606	18	1
\$1,000-\$9,999	2,042	62	23
\$10,000-\$49,999	553	17	37
\$50,000-\$99,999	71	2	14
\$100,000 - \$499,999	35	1	19
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	3	*	7
Over \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Total	3,310	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Program Description

The Community-Based Organizations program (Title III, Part A) authorizes states to provide financial assistance to joint programs between community-based organizations (CBOs) and eligible recipients (such as LEAs) to provide vocational education services and activities, including: outreach programs; transitional services; prevocational preparation and basic skills development in cooperation with businesses; prevocational preparation for inner-city youth, non-English speaking youth, Appalachian youth, and youth from high-poverty urban and rural areas; career intern programs; assessment of students' vocational education needs; and guidance and counseling.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds are allocated to the states and outlying areas according to the same formula used for the Basic State Grants program, which takes into account state per-capita incomes for the three most recent fiscal years, and state populations in the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-65 age cohorts during the preceding fiscal year. The formula gives more weight to the 15- to 19-year-old population and favors states with lower per-capita incomes. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for this program was \$12.0 million, all but \$6,499 of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²¹ (See Table 4.12)

Distribution of Funds within States

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 33 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (See Table 4.11)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 378 subgrantees, of which 65 percent were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 63 percent of all suballocated funds, while colleges and universities received 17 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 4.12)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the subgrantees received suballocations that were medium-sized -- 70 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$49,999, accounting for 51 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 4.13)

²¹The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$6,499).

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Community-Based Organizations
Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$236,040	\$236,040	100
Alaska	54,164	54,164	100
Arizona	165,499	189,064	88
Arkansas	131,156	131,156	100
California	1,572,086	1,221,296	129
Colorado	91,755	146,122	63
Connecticut	114,917	114,936	100
Delaware	51,456	54,164	95
District of Columbia	54,164	54,164	100
Florida	434,381	530,342	82
Georgia	281,058	341,527	82
Hawaii	60,000	60,000	100
Idaho	0	60,000	0
Illinois	454,459	478,385	95
Indiana	97,982	290,590	34
Iowa	47,930	136,082	35
Kansas	114,102	114,108	100
Kentucky	212,600	212,347	100
Louisiana	233,062	245,328	95
Maine	59,930	59,930	100
Maryland	169,250	175,401	96
Massachusetts	222,461	222,461	100
Michigan	328,854	443,147	74
Minnesota	192,628	192,628	100
Mississippi	123,753	157,813	78
Missouri	243,000	243,258	100
Montana	54,164	54,735	99
Nebraska	75,531	75,531	100
Nevada	60,000	60,000	100
New Hampshire	60,000	60,000	100
New Jersey	320,820	269,956	119
New Mexico	84,190	84,177	100
New York	663,091	672,606	99
North Carolina	363,575	363,575	100
North Dakota	37,699	54,164	70
Ohio	526,897	531,198	99
Oklahoma	162,054	170,625	95
Oregon	120,780	132,470	91
Pennsylvania	604,576	531,393	114
Rhode Island	56,822	60,000	95
South Carolina	208,763	207,960	100
South Dakota	44,667	54,164	82
Tennessee	304,156	265,880	114
Texas	678,082	912,684	74
Utah	106,854	106,854	100
Vermont	53,906	54,164	100
Virginia	230,668	274,617	84
Washington	212,557	212,557	100
West Virginia	102,163	102,230	100
Wisconsin	235,648	235,648	100
Wyoming	54,164	54,164	100
Puerto Rico	227,396	227,396	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$11,395,950	\$11,993,501	
Outlying Areas a/		6,499	
Total		\$12,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 4.12

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Community-Based Organizations
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	246	65	63
Institutions	3	1	*
State Agencies	11	3	5
Colleges & Universities	64	17	17
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	54	14	14
Total	378	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.13

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Community-Based Organizations
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	2	1	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	56	15	3
\$10,000-\$49,999	265	70	51
\$50,000-\$99,999	46	12	25
\$100,000 - \$499,999	8	2	15
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1	*	5
Over \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Total	378	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATE GRANTS

Program Description

The Supplementary State Grants (Title III, Part F) are designed to provide funding to LEAs in economically depressed areas for program improvement activities, especially the improvement of facilities and acquisition or leasing of equipment to be used to carry out vocational education programs that receive assistance under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act. The program was funded for FY 1992 only.

Distribution of Funds to States

Funds are allocated to the states in the same ratio as funds are allocated for the Chapter 1 Concentration Grants program. In FY 1992, the federal government appropriated \$10.0 million, all of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (See Table 4.14)

Distribution of Funds within States

States must distribute funds to each eligible LEA or consortium in the same ratio as funds are allocated to LEAs for the Chapter 1 Concentration Grants program. Each state must distribute 100 percent of their federal appropriation to LEAs.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-four states and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 4.14)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 2,555 subgrantees; virtually all of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs. (Table 4.15)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were small in size. Ninety-five percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were under \$10,000. (See Table 4.16)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs accounted for 26 percent of the nation's students and received 53 percent of the total suballocation dollars. (See Table 4.17 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 47 percent of the funds. (See Table 4.18 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 68 percent of the funds. (See Table 4.19 and Table 5)

Table 4.14

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
 Supplementary State Grants
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$286,200	\$286,752	100
Alaska	0	10,386	0
Arizona	118,499	124,007	96
Arkansas	150,366	150,366	100
California	1,066,979	1,067,720	100
Colorado	46,983	58,556	80
Connecticut	61,189	78,385	78
Delaware	25,000	25,000	100
District of Columbia	61,509	61,150	101
Florida	440,199	513,928	86
Georgia	334,646	334,659	100
Hawaii	23,796	23,796	100
Idaho	18,466	23,796	78
Illinois	453,119	468,699	97
Indiana	68,761	68,761	100
Iowa	25,228	29,977	84
Kansas	0	33,905	0
Kentucky	214,237	214,228	100
Louisiana	294,664	294,674	100
Maine	37,926	37,926	100
Maryland	133,847	133,911	100
Massachusetts	212,219	212,896	100
Michigan	291,108	341,290	85
Minnesota	66,609	66,609	100
Mississippi	152,945	249,267	61
Missouri	158,284	158,284	100
Montana	0	19,561	0
Nebraska	30,104	30,104	100
Nevada	9,967	9,967	100
New Hampshire	0	5,546	0
New Jersey	314,676	316,418	99
New Mexico	95,142	95,156	100
New York	1,145,018	1,184,667	97
North Carolina	239,753	239,753	100
North Dakota	22,141	22,141	100
Ohio	238,833	259,909	92
Oklahoma	69,371	88,621	78
Oregon	0	23,796	0
Pennsylvania	349,581	356,580	98
Rhode Island	37,000	37,028	100
South Carolina	175,509	175,509	100
South Dakota	0	30,187	0
Tennessee	270,022	270,022	100
Texas	324,307	713,195	45
Utah	23,796	23,796	100
Vermont	14,316	14,316	100
Virginia	181,709	181,709	100
Washington	55,972	60,003	93
West Virginia	92,296	92,296	100
Wisconsin	79,136	79,136	100
Wyoming	0	5,546	0
Puerto Rico	546,110	546,110	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$9,057,540	\$9,950,000	

Table 4.15

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
 Supplementary State Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
 by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	2,538	99	99
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	1	*	1
Colleges & Universities	12	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	4	*	*
Total	2,555	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.16

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
 Supplementary State Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
 by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	1,382	54	7
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,050	41	32
\$10,000-\$49,999	103	4	23
\$50,000-\$99,999	13	1	10
\$100,000 - \$499,999	5	*	12
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	2	*	16
Over \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Total	2,555	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.17

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Supplementary State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	220	9	53
Suburban	570	23	18
Rural	1,677	68	29
Total	2,467	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 4.18

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
Supplementary State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	319	13	1
500 to 999	358	15	2
1,000 to 2,499	647	27	9
2,500 to 4,999	499	21	13
5,000 to 9,999	291	12	12
10,000 to 24,999	183	8	15
25,000 and Over	94	4	47
Total	2,391	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 4.19

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -
 Supplementary State Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	84	4	2
7.7% to less than 14.8%	378	16	6
14.8% to 24.8%	856	37	24
Greater than 24.8%	990	43	68
Total	2,308	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

SUMMARY

Across the five state-administered federal education programs under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocations through September 30, 1993. (See Table 4.20)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 8,451 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the five vocational education programs.²² Fifty-eight percent of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs, while another 28 percent went to colleges and universities. (See Table 4.21)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the subgrantees received suballocations that were medium in size -- 62 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$50,000. (See Table 4.22)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 36 percent of all funds received by LEAs. (See Table 4.23 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students), which constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 35 percent of the funds received by LEAs. (See Table 4.24 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 40 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 11 percent of the funds. (See Table 4.25 and Table 5)

²²The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$21,114,921	\$21,498,880	98
Alaska	4,021,970	4,600,430	87
Arizona	13,836,937	17,114,554	81
Arkansas	11,920,260	11,936,902	100
California	110,424,147	110,821,076	100
Colorado	11,521,027	13,190,047	87
Connecticut	8,547,488	10,420,554	82
Delaware	4,577,367	4,681,760	98
District of Columbia	4,681,108	4,680,749	100
Florida	48,191,419	48,174,001	100
Georgia	26,440,235	31,026,571	85
Hawaii	5,317,036	5,317,036	100
Idaho	4,323,514	5,394,045	80
Illinois	39,761,119	43,490,459	91
Indiana	25,778,786	26,210,028	98
Iowa	11,081,764	12,264,256	90
Kansas	10,331,318	10,288,393	100
Kentucky	19,217,767	19,297,136	100
Louisiana	17,380,808	22,341,486	78
Maine	5,332,603	5,435,142	98
Maryland	13,824,997	15,938,900	87
Massachusetts	20,316,316	20,316,993	100
Michigan	38,593,113	40,175,743	96
Minnesota	14,600,929	17,391,191	84
Mississippi	9,055,630	14,431,351	63
Missouri	22,039,307	22,039,566	100
Montana	3,658,495	4,777,311	77
Nebraska	6,819,086	6,819,086	100
Nevada	5,322,006	5,324,122	100
New Hampshire	5,029,057	5,268,410	95
New Jersey	21,797,200	24,629,789	88
New Mexico	7,572,816	7,659,889	99
New York	61,605,469	61,839,733	100
North Carolina	32,913,027	32,913,027	100
North Dakota	4,179,315	4,731,231	88
Ohio	41,215,168	47,996,853	86
Oklahoma	14,677,557	15,422,147	95
Oregon	9,700,864	11,928,425	81
Pennsylvania	52,703,691	48,186,823	109
Rhode Island	5,059,053	5,326,349	95
South Carolina	14,511,146	18,864,175	77
South Dakota	4,372,760	4,752,362	92
Tennessee	23,367,369	24,163,729	97
Texas	77,524,762	82,733,025	94
Utah	9,534,666	9,626,406	99
Vermont	4,496,193	4,668,928	96
Virginia	24,927,207	24,860,605	100
Washington	17,879,476	19,161,791	93
West Virginia	9,256,826	9,288,105	100
Wisconsin	21,262,932	21,262,932	100
Wyoming	3,068,200	4,627,324	66
Puerto Rico	20,981,385	20,981,385	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$1,025,667,612	\$1,086,291,211	
Outlying Areas a/		584,012	
Total		\$1,086,875,223	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 4.21

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	7,028	83	58
Institutions	33	*	*
State Agencies	123	1	11
Colleges & Universities	904	11	28
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	363	4	3
Total	8,451	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.22

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	932	11	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,822	22	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,482	29	6
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,127	13	8
\$100,000 - \$499,999	1,743	21	38
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	239	3	16
Over \$1,000,000	106	1	32
Total	8,451	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4.23

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	481	7	36
Suburban	2,270	33	35
Rural	4,051	60	28
Total	6,802	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 4.24

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	1,247	19	6
500 to 999	1,058	16	5
1,000 to 2,499	1,736	27	11
2,500 to 4,999	1,153	18	13
5,000 to 9,999	664	10	13
10,000 to 24,999	409	6	17
25,000 and Over	171	3	35
Total	6,438	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 4.25

All Programs Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	1,112	19	11
7.7% to less than 14.8%	1,535	27	21
14.8% to 24.8%	1,682	29	28
Greater than 24.8%	1,394	24	40
Total	5,723	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

5. DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT - STATE GRANTS

Program Description

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act -- State Grants program provides financial assistance to states for school- and community-based programs that provide for the prevention of alcohol and other drug use, early intervention, student assistance programs, rehabilitation referral, parent and community involvement, and training and technical assistance. For FY 1992, approximately 80 percent of each state's grant was earmarked for state and local agency programs, while the remaining 20 percent went to programs administered or designated by the Governor's Office.

This program is authorized by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986.

Distribution of Funds to States

Grant amounts are allocated to each state on the basis of school-aged population and state shares of Chapter 1 funding, with no state receiving less than approximately 0.5 percent of the total. In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act -- State Grants program was \$507.7 million. All but \$5.7 million of these funds went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²³ (See Table 5.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their grants through September 30, 1993. (See Table 5.1)

State and Local Agency Programs

Of the funds earmarked for state and local agency programs, up to 10 percent of the first \$199 million appropriated may be used by the SEA for training programs, curriculum development and dissemination, demonstration projects, special assistance to economically disadvantaged areas, technical assistance, and state administration (which cannot exceed 5 percent of the entire grant). All remaining funds must be allocated to local and intermediate educational agencies (and consortia of those agencies), according to a formula based on school enrollment and LEA shares of Chapter 1 funding.

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 11,098 subgrantees. Ninety-eight percent of these subgrantees were LEAs, and they received 97 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 5.2)

²³The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$5.7 million).

- **Suballocation Size.** The majority of the suballocations were small -- 49 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$10,000. Another 38 percent received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 5.3)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 37 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 5.4 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of all enrollment and received 35 percent of the funds. (See Table 5.5 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 36 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 17 percent of the funds. (See Table 5.6 and Table 5)

Governor's Office

Of the funds earmarked for the Governor's Office, up to 2.5 percent may be used for program administration at the state level. Of the remaining funds, up to 42.5 percent may be used for grants to parent groups and community-based organizations for local drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs; at least 42.5 percent must be reserved for grants to public and private nonprofit entities for innovative, community-based programs for "high-risk" youth, including juveniles in state detention facilities; at least 10 percent must be reserved for grants to LEAs for drug abuse resistance education (DARE) programs; and at least 5 percent must be reserved for grants to LEAs or consortia of LEAs and private nonprofit entities for "replication of successful drug education programs."

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 2,377 subgrantees, of which 58 percent were "other" agencies. These "other" agencies typically included local police departments, youth organizations, and other local civic groups. The "other" agencies received 51 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 5.7)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were small and medium in size -- 32 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$10,000, and 49 percent received suballocations that were \$10,000 to \$49,999. Eight of the 2,376 subgrants were over one million dollars, accounting for 14 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 5.8)

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation

State	State and Local Agency Programs	Governor's Office	Total	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$7,102,639	\$1,336,156	\$8,438,795	\$8,749,349	96
Alaska	1,827,574	516,296	2,343,870	2,473,775	95
Arizona	5,012,917	1,151,700	6,164,617	6,887,191	90
Arkansas	3,997,413	955,261	4,952,674	5,075,368	98
California	41,122,178	9,927,281	51,049,459	54,527,127	94
Colorado	4,407,853	982,241	5,390,094	5,949,498	91
Connecticut	4,138,875	967,043	5,105,920	5,465,133	93
Delaware	2,009,943	323,735	2,333,678	2,472,840	94
District of Columbia	2,009,943	451,000	2,460,943	2,461,732	100
Florida	16,874,653	3,932,000	20,806,653	21,316,063	98
Georgia	10,701,397	2,617,681	13,319,078	13,316,978	100
Hawaii	2,009,943	489,167	2,499,110	2,499,110	100
Idaho	1,909,501	506,598	2,416,099	2,509,093	96
Illinois	18,151,269	3,790,225	21,941,494	22,619,328	97
Indiana	8,228,613	2,245,105	10,473,718	10,473,739	100
Iowa	4,124,632	1,068,487	5,193,119	5,235,484	99
Kansas	3,631,791	543,466	4,175,257	4,649,207	90
Kentucky	5,973,350	1,513,250	7,486,600	7,762,704	96
Louisiana	8,080,171	1,926,590	10,006,761	9,975,591	100
Maine	2,012,650	454,752	2,467,402	2,507,520	98
Maryland	6,464,061	1,823,777	8,287,838	8,467,466	98
Massachusetts	8,273,360	1,231,737	9,505,097	10,270,668	93
Michigan	13,007,263	2,069,121	15,076,384	18,739,657	80
Minnesota	6,362,735	1,715,232	8,077,967	8,154,975	99
Mississippi	5,384,225	1,152,401	6,536,626	6,631,490	99
Missouri	7,666,135	1,972,205	9,638,340	9,696,563	99
Montana	2,009,906	473,442	2,483,348	2,488,251	100
Nebraska	2,394,680	657,004	3,051,684	3,065,191	100
Nevada	2,009,943	463,889	2,473,832	2,501,606	99
New Hampshire	1,910,482	471,094	2,381,576	2,498,245	95
New Jersey	10,940,449	2,224,796	13,165,245	14,001,562	94
New Mexico	2,487,422	664,299	3,151,721	3,438,963	92
New York	28,676,041	7,148,534	35,824,575	36,318,112	99
North Carolina	9,695,472	2,231,493	11,926,965	12,131,465	98
North Dakota	1,924,900	519,871	2,444,771	2,476,993	99
Ohio	16,263,890	4,215,404	20,479,294	20,644,140	99
Oklahoma	4,622,160	1,093,152	5,715,312	6,141,836	93
Oregon	4,016,228	1,109,939	5,126,167	5,205,180	98
Pennsylvania	16,505,989	4,003,200	20,509,189	21,858,728	94
Rhode Island	2,009,943	430,948	2,440,891	2,486,935	98
South Carolina	5,492,875	1,264,351	6,757,226	7,181,731	94
South Dakota	1,921,895	406,548	2,328,443	2,482,228	94
Tennessee	7,372,363	1,845,562	9,217,925	9,619,642	96
Texas	23,865,187	7,316,904	31,182,091	35,516,615	88
Utah	3,016,685	936,534	3,953,219	4,219,799	94
Vermont	2,009,943	458,850	2,468,793	2,468,793	100
Virginia	8,788,705	1,140,211	9,928,916	11,042,909	
Washington	6,731,416	1,843,555	8,574,971	8,631,499	9
West Virginia	2,971,021	715,424	3,686,445	3,686,445	100
Wisconsin	7,338,441	1,971,085	9,309,526	9,309,526	100
Wyoming	1,910,451	385,881	2,296,332	2,468,449	93
Puerto Rico	9,382,567	1,809,919	11,192,486	11,192,486	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$386,754,138	\$91,464,398	\$478,218,536	\$501,965,000	
Outlying Areas a/				5,698,000	
Total				\$507,663,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 5.2

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	10,930	98	97
Institutions	46	*	*
State Agencies	52	*	2
Colleges & Universities	18	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	52	*	*
Total	11,098	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5.3

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	571	5	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	4,899	44	6
\$10,000-\$49,999	4,208	38	24
\$50,000-\$99,999	810	7	15
\$100,000 - \$499,999	538	5	28
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	47	*	8
Over \$1,000,000	25	*	19
Total	11,098	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5.4

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	547	5	37
Suburban	4,542	42	38
Rural	5,745	53	26
Total	10,834	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 5.5

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	2,971	28	3
500 to 999	1,701	16	4
1,000 to 2,499	2,832	27	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,648	16	15
5,000 to 9,999	826	8	14
10,000 to 24,999	451	4	17
25,000 and Over	171	2	35
Total	10,600	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 5.6

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	3,024	30	17
7.7% to less than 14.8	2,726	27	21
14.8% to 24.8%	2,581	25	26
Greater than 24.8%	1,883	18	36
Total	10,214	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

Table 5.7

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - Governor's Office
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	783	33	22
Institutions	29	1	1
State Agencies	121	5	22
Colleges & Universities	72	3	3
Libraries	2	*	*
Other	1,370	58	51
Total	2,377	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5.8

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - Governor's Office
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	59	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	713	30	4
\$10,000-\$49,999	1,164	49	29
\$50,000-\$99,999	268	11	20
\$100,000 - \$499,999	160	7	31
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	5	*	3
Over \$1,000,000	8	*	14
Total	2,377	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Summary

Across both components of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 12,786 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the two components of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.²⁴ Eighty-three percent of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs, while another 10 percent went to "other" agencies. (See Table 5.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive small suballocations--86 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$50,000. (See Table 5.10)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 36 percent of the suballocation dollars that went to LEAs. (See Table 5.11 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** The largest LEAs (25,000 or more students), which accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 34 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 5.12 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 36 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 17 percent of the funds. (See Table 5.13 and Table 5)

²⁴The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

Table 5.9

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act — State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	11,055	86	83
Institutions	75	1	*
State Agencies	161	1	6
Colleges & Universities	91	1	1
Libraries	2	*	*
Other	1,402	11	10
Total	12,786	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5.10

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act -- State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	584	5	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	5,243	41	5
\$10,000-\$49,999	5,069	40	24
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,084	8	16
\$100,000 - \$499,999	720	6	29
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	53	*	7
Over \$1,000,000	33	*	19
Total	12,786	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5.11

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act — State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	552	5	36
Suburban	4,567	42	38
Rural	5,804	53	26
Total	10,923	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 5.12

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act — State Grants
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	3,001	28	4
500 to 999	1,712	16	4
1,000 to 2,499	2,851	27	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,659	16	15
5,000 to 9,999	831	8	14
10,000 to 24,999	453	4	17
25,000 and Over	172	2	34
Total	10,679	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 5.13

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act — State Grants
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7 %	3,033	29	17
7.7 % to less than 14.8 %	2,746	27	21
14.8 % to 24.8 %	2,603	25	26
Greater than 24.8 %	1,906	19	36
Total	10,288	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

6. CHAPTER 2 STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Program Description

Funds from the Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement (Chapter 2 State and Local Programs) are used by state and local educational agencies to improve elementary and secondary education for students in public and private schools by:

- implementing promising educational programs;
- supporting the purchase of library and instructional materials;
- meeting the special educational needs of at-risk students; and
- supporting effective schools programs.

These programs are designed in accordance with state and local needs and priorities.

The Chapter 2 program is authorized under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Distribution of Funds to States

For the Chapter 2 program, the amount of funds available to each state is determined by the number of children aged 5 to 17 living in each state. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the total amount available for the states. In FY 1992, the federal allocation for Chapter 2 State and Local Programs was \$450.0 million, \$446.6 million of which went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²⁵ (See Table 6.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

The SEA must distribute at least 80 percent of its allocation to local school districts and may keep up to 20 percent for activities at the state level. States were asked to report suballocations to LEAs under "Grants to LEAs" and to report funds for state administration and other State-Level Activities separately. However, 1 state (Hawaii), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico did not provide separate reporting for State-Level Activities; all suballocated funds were included under "Grants to LEAs."

²⁵The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$3.4 million).

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 6.1)

Grants to LEAs

The grant amount available to each district is based on relative public and private school enrollment, but the SEA must adjust those relative enrollments to provide higher per-pupil grants to LEAs that serve the greatest numbers or percentages of: (1) children living in areas with high concentrations of low-income families; (2) children from low-income families; or (3) children living in sparsely populated areas.

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 14,180 subgrantees, 99 percent of which were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 98 percent of all suballocated funds. (See Table 6.2)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most subgrantees received small grants -- 53 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$1,000 and \$9,999. (See Table 6.3)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 35 percent of all funds received by LEAs. (See Table 6.4 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students), which constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 34 percent of the funds received by LEAs. (See Table 6.5 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 33 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 17 percent of the funds. (See Table 6.6 and Table 5)

State-Level Activities

Up to 25 percent of the SEA's set-aside funds may be used for program administration, and at least 20 percent must be used for "effective schools" programs, unless the state is already spending, from state funds, the equivalent of 40 percent for this purpose. In FY 1992, 49 states reported suballocations for State-Level Activities. (The remaining state (Hawaii), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico did not report separate State-Level Activities information.) (See Table 6.1)

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 49 states reported 377 subgrantees. Fifty-five percent of the subgrantees were local educational agencies, and these LEAs received 5 percent of the suballocated funds. Thirty percent of the subgrantees were state agencies, which received 92 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 6.7)
- **Suballocation Size.** Suballocations received by subgrantees tended to be medium-sized. Thirty-four percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999, while another 6 percent received suballocations that were between \$50,000 and \$99,999. (See Table 6.8)

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

Suballocations Reported by the States

State	Grants to LEAs	State-Level Activities	Total	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	6,002,146	1,326,422	\$7,328,568	\$7,328,568	100
Alaska	1,786,332	446,543	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Arizona	5,490,685	1,013,513	6,504,198	6,504,198	100
Arkansas	3,676,129	637,549	4,313,678	4,313,678	100
California	46,227,299	4,768,152	50,995,451	50,587,039	101
Colorado	4,667,408	1,081,841	5,749,249	5,749,249	100
Connecticut	3,928,236	997,447	4,925,683	4,925,683	100
Delaware	1,786,300	454,468	2,240,768	2,232,875	100
District of Columbia	2,232,875	--	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Florida	15,244,288	3,813,381	19,057,669	19,057,669	100
Georgia	9,377,443	1,432,672	10,810,115	11,640,460	93
Hawaii	2,232,875	--	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Idaho	1,787,046	446,575	2,233,621	2,232,875	100
Illinois	15,416,685	3,965,731	19,382,416	19,828,655	98
Indiana	7,993,422	1,998,355	9,991,777	9,991,777	100
Iowa	3,979,547	993,256	4,972,803	4,967,755	100
Kansas	3,559,339	748,354	4,307,693	4,472,064	96
Kentucky	5,316,481	354,121	5,670,602	6,645,601	85
Louisiana	6,741,152	1,694,280	8,435,432	8,435,432	100
Maine	1,783,077	449,796	2,232,873	2,232,875	100
Maryland	6,448,044	1,153,918	7,601,962	7,601,962	100
Massachusetts	8,886,234	2,647	8,888,881	8,888,881	100
Michigan	12,077,063	2,818,213	14,895,276	16,596,553	90
Minnesota	6,228,263	996,649	7,224,912	7,843,509	92
Mississippi	4,175,137	1,035,668	5,210,805	5,210,805	100
Missouri	6,090,826	2,428,044	8,518,870	8,935,943	95
Montana	1,711,381	451,250	2,162,631	2,232,875	97
Nebraska	2,332,585	568,800	2,901,385	2,923,950	99
Nevada	1,785,067	447,808	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
New Hampshire	1,806,306	426,569	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
New Jersey	7,350,012	2,540,441	9,890,453	11,971,756	83
New Mexico	2,417,826	614,393	3,032,221	3,032,221	100
New York	22,789,083	5,577,276	28,366,359	28,386,382	100
North Carolina	9,204,329	1,636,889	10,841,218	10,841,218	100
North Dakota	1,786,300	446,575	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Ohio	15,207,253	3,829,529	19,036,782	19,038,335	100
Oklahoma	4,615,126	285,632	4,900,758	5,769,199	85
Oregon	3,950,908	988,648	4,939,556	4,939,707	100
Pennsylvania	15,609,089	1,153,628	16,762,717	18,879,165	89
Rhode Island	1,786,120	446,575	2,232,695	2,232,875	100
South Carolina	5,018,966	1,254,741	6,273,707	6,273,707	100
South Dakota	1,824,342	408,533	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Tennessee	6,663,109	1,683,208	8,346,317	8,346,317	100
Texas	26,659,035	3,165,344	29,824,379	32,563,373	92
Utah	3,461,126	865,282	4,326,408	4,326,408	100
Vermont	1,786,326	446,549	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Virginia	8,015,308	2,016,869	10,032,177	10,032,177	100
Washington	6,752,965	1,503,112	8,256,077	8,454,219	98
West Virginia	2,543,672	640,272	3,183,944	3,183,944	100
Wisconsin	7,014,633	1,757,538	8,772,171	8,772,171	100
Wyoming	1,786,299	446,576	2,232,875	2,232,875	100
Puerto Rico	8,054,920	--	8,054,920	8,054,920	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$365,066,418	\$68,659,634	\$433,726,052	\$446,574,900	
Outlying Areas a/				3,425,100	
Total				\$450,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 6.2

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	13,986	99	98
Institutions	64	*	*
State Agencies	1	*	*
Colleges & Universities	13	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	116	1	2
Total	14,180	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6.3

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	984	7	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	7,494	53	9
\$10,000-\$49,999	4,468	32	26
\$50,000-\$99,999	709	5	14
\$100,000 - \$499,999	454	3	24
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	48	*	9
Over \$1,000,000	23	*	18
Total	14,180	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6.4

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	598	4	35
Suburban	5,379	39	39
Rural	7,924	57	26
Total	13,901	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 6.5

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	4,455	33	4
500 to 999	2,349	17	4
1,000 to 2,499	3,491	25	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,876	14	14
5,000 to 9,999	890	6	14
10,000 to 24,999	461	3	17
25,000 and Over	171	1	34
Total	13,693	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 6.6

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - Grants to LEAs
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	3,693	28	17
7.7% to less than 14.8	3,538	27	23
14.8% to 24.8%	3,426	26	26
Greater than 24.8%	2,601	20	33
Total	13,258	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

Table 6.7

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - State-Level Activities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	206	55	5
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	113	30	92
Colleges & Universities	23	6	2
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	35	9	1
Total	377	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6.8

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs - State-Level Activities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	14	4	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	146	39	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	127	34	4
\$50,000-\$99,999	24	6	3
\$100,000 - \$499,999	28	7	13
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	15	4	16
Over \$1,000,000	23	6	64
Total	377	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Summary

Across both components of Chapter 2 State and Local Programs, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 14,346 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the two components of the Chapter 2 program.²⁶ Eighty-three percent of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs. (See Table 6.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive small amounts of Chapter 2 funds: 59 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$10,000. (See Table 6.10)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 35 percent of the suballocation dollars going to LEAs. (See Table 6.11 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** The largest LEAs (25,000 or more students), which accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 34 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs under Chapter 2 State and Local Programs. (See Table 6.12 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 33 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 17 percent of the funds. (See Table 6.13 and Table 5)

²⁶The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

Table 6.9

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs — Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	13,987	97	83
Institutions	63	*	*
State Agencies	108	1	15
Colleges & Universities	36	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	152	1	2
Total	14,346	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6.10

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs -- Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	991	7	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	7,497	52	8
\$10,000-\$49,999	4,540	32	23
\$50,000-\$99,999	722	5	12
\$100,000 - \$499,999	490	3	22
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	63	*	10
Over \$1,000,000	43	*	25
Total	14,346	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 6.11

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs -- Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	599	4	35
Suburban	5,378	39	39
Rural	7,919	57	26
Total	13,896	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 6.12

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs -- Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	4,453	33	4
500 to 999	2,344	17	4
1,000 to 2,499	3,491	26	13
2,500 to 4,999	1,875	14	14
5,000 to 9,999	890	7	14
10,000 to 24,999	461	3	17
25,000 and Over	171	1	34
Total	13,685	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 6.13

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs -- Grants to LEAs and State-Level Activities
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7 %	3,691	28	17
7.7% to less than 14.8%	3,538	27	23
14.8% to 24.8%	3,420	26	26
Greater than 24.8%	2,600	20	33
Total	13,249	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

7. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM

Program Description

The Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education State Grant Program seeks to strengthen the economic competitiveness and national security of the United States by improving the skills of teachers and the quality of instruction in mathematics and science in elementary and secondary schools. The program provides financial assistance to state educational agencies, local educational agencies, state agencies for higher education, and institutions of higher education to support teacher training in mathematics and science; recruitment and retraining of minority mathematics and science teachers; instructional use of computers, video, and other telecommunications technologies in mathematics and science programs; integration of higher-order analytical and problem-solving skills into the mathematics and science curriculum; and projects for individual teachers to improve their teaching ability or improve instructional materials.

This program is authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Distribution of Funds to States

The amount available to each state for this program is determined by the number of children aged 5 to 17 living in each state and each state's share of funds provided during the previous year for the Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs program. The federal appropriation for FY 1992 totalled \$240.0 million, of which \$237.4 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²⁷ (See Table 7.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

Seventy-five percent of each state's allocation is earmarked for elementary and secondary education to support local district programs, state demonstration and exemplary programs, and administration by the state educational agency. Twenty-five percent of the allocation is earmarked for higher education to support projects for improving elementary and secondary education that are developed by institutions of higher education, and for administration by the state agency for higher education.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-seven states, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 7.1)

²⁷The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$1.3 million) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$1.3 million). The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

Elementary and Secondary Programs, and Demonstration Programs

Of the 75 percent earmarked for elementary and secondary programs, at least 90 percent must be distributed to LEAs, at least 5 percent must be used for demonstration and exemplary programs, and up to 5 percent may be used for administration. The amount available to each LEA is determined by relative school enrollments and shares of Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs allocations for the previous fiscal year. In FY 1992, 21 states reported demonstration program suballocations. (The remaining 29 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico did not report demonstration program suballocation information.) (See Table 7.1)

Elementary and Secondary Programs

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 9,869 subgrantees. Ninety-nine percent of these were LEAs, receiving 95 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 7.2)
- **Suballocation Size.** The vast majority of subgrantees received small suballocations -- 56 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$1,000 and \$9,999, and 13 percent received suballocations that were under \$1,000. (See Table 7.3)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 35 percent of the funds going to LEAs. (See Table 7.4 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of all enrollment and received 35 percent of the funds. (See Table 7.5 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 35 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 18 percent of the funds. (See Table 7.6 and Table 5)

Demonstration Programs

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 21 states reported 153 subgrantees. Thirty-nine percent of these were local educational agencies. LEAs received 24 percent of the suballocated funds, while colleges and universities received 47 percent of the suballocation dollars. (See Table 7.7)

- **Suballocation Size.** The majority of suballocations received by subgrantees were small: 87 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were under \$50,000. (See Table 7.8)

Higher Education Programs

Of the 25 percent earmarked for higher education programs, at least 95 percent must be distributed through competitive grants to institutions of higher education, and no more than 5 percent may be used for administration.

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 673 subgrantees. Ninety-five percent of these subgrantees were colleges and universities, receiving 93 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 7.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** The higher education suballocations received by subgrantees were mostly medium-sized: 49 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999, while another 25 percent received suballocations that were between \$50,000 and \$99,999. (See Table 7.10)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States				FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
	Elementary/ Secondary Programs	Higher Education Programs	Demonstration Programs	Total		
Alabama	\$3,366,056	\$876,455	\$175,814	\$4,418,325	\$4,488,074	98
Alaska	746,160	268,565	--	1,014,725	1,187,200	85
Arizona	1,858,368	549,278	--	2,407,646	2,956,352	81
Arkansas	1,732,207	714,217	13,860	2,460,284	2,554,482	96
California	17,386,265	6,353,402	--	23,739,667	24,117,685	98
Colorado	1,654,737	612,866	27,540	2,295,143	2,451,463	94
Connecticut	1,803,038	620,338	--	2,423,376	2,530,578	96
Delaware	825,880	282,074	50,851	1,158,805	1,187,200	98
District of Columbia	890,400	102,671	--	993,071	1,187,200	84
Florida	7,166,869	2,517,514	--	9,684,383	9,991,182	97
Georgia	4,699,706	1,357,284	270,578	6,327,568	6,450,103	98
Hawaii	890,400	278,815	--	1,169,215	1,187,200	98
Idaho	801,361	281,960	34,610	1,117,931	1,187,200	94
Illinois	7,340,800	2,705,000	--	10,045,800	10,911,073	92
Indiana	3,312,843	1,093,883	--	4,406,726	4,417,124	100
Iowa	1,645,918	585,111	25,830	2,256,859	2,228,997	101
Kansas	1,391,191	529,112	--	1,920,303	1,931,879	99
Kentucky	2,756,995	964,505	--	3,721,500	3,869,498	96
Louisiana	3,601,380	1,194,342	189,547	4,985,269	5,054,569	99
Maine	890,400	229,409	--	1,119,809	1,187,200	94
Maryland	2,660,274	986,015	--	3,646,289	3,944,060	92
Massachusetts	3,783,161	1,218,267	--	5,001,428	5,044,215	99
Michigan	5,182,071	2,115,306	--	7,297,377	8,907,186	82
Minnesota	2,251,277	859,807	--	3,111,084	3,389,213	92
Mississippi	2,504,488	1,359,715	--	3,864,203	3,671,227	105
Missouri	3,076,243	1,111,663	--	4,187,906	4,335,849	97
Montana	890,400	275,390	--	1,165,790	1,187,200	98
Nebraska	872,670	175,794	96,963	1,145,427	1,292,844	89
Nevada	857,880	265,630	32,520	1,156,030	1,187,200	97
New Hampshire	798,844	360,532	14,527	1,173,903	1,187,200	99
New Jersey	4,251,562	1,747,769	--	5,999,331	6,991,075	86
New Mexico	1,170,777	411,280	--	1,582,057	1,645,129	96
New York	13,651,417	3,230,342	3,382,881	20,264,640	20,224,408	100
North Carolina	4,267,565	1,422,424	--	5,689,989	5,690,087	100
North Dakota	801,360	297,717	44,650	1,143,727	1,187,200	96
Ohio	6,582,966	2,305,115	--	8,888,081	9,220,461	96
Oklahoma	1,795,802	651,057	--	2,446,859	2,660,781	92
Oregon	1,668,231	645,821	--	2,314,052	2,215,541	104
Pennsylvania	7,218,595	2,128,789	287,429	9,634,813	10,765,819	89
Rhode Island	890,400	287,800	--	1,178,200	1,187,200	99
South Carolina	2,350,032	864,450	--	3,214,482	3,481,536	92
South Dakota	738,172	233,866	37,476	1,009,514	1,187,200	85
Tennessee	3,177,976	1,133,613	286,350	4,597,939	4,708,113	98
Texas	9,351,041	3,150,862	--	12,501,903	16,012,477	78
Utah	1,062,647	475,226	--	1,537,873	1,543,830	100
Vermont	845,878	296,750	40,060	1,182,688	1,187,200	100
Virginia	3,593,200	1,262,788	142,296	4,998,284	5,051,152	99
Washington	2,600,846	43,719	--	2,644,565	3,467,795	76
West Virginia	1,133,817	388,589	85,949	1,608,355	1,815,641	89
Wisconsin	2,858,350	988,740	150,433	3,997,523	4,011,557	100
Wyoming	813,369	275,921	36,800	1,126,090	1,187,200	95
Puerto Rico	5,082,109	1,694,036	--	6,776,145	6,776,145	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$163,544,394	\$54,781,594	\$5,426,964	\$223,752,952	\$237,440,000	
Outlying Areas a/					1,280,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/					1,280,000	
Total					\$240,000,000	

- a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.
- b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the OEPA 406A data collection.

Table 7.2

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary/Secondary Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	9,722	99	95
Institutions	34	*	*
State Agencies	54	1	4
Colleges & Universities	24	*	*
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	35	*	1
Total	9,869	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.3

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary/Secondary Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	1,283	13	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	5,491	56	15
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,620	27	33
\$50,000-\$99,999	263	3	11
\$100,000 - \$499,999	193	2	23
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	12	*	5
Over \$1,000,000	7	*	13
Total	9,869	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.4

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary/Secondary Programs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	544	6	35
Suburban	4,088	42	39
Rural	5,004	52	25
Total	9,636	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 7.5

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary/Secondary Programs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	2,382	25	3
500 to 999	1,360	15	3
1,000 to 2,499	2,513	27	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,642	18	16
5,000 to 9,999	839	9	15
10,000 to 24,999	457	5	17
25,000 and Over	170	2	35
Total	9,363	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 7.6

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Elementary/Secondary Programs
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	2,636	29	18
7.7% to less than 14.8%	2,328	26	22
14.8% to 24.8%	2,308	26	26
Greater than 24.8%	1,740	19	35
Total	9,012	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

Table 7.7

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Demonstration Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	59	39	24
Institutions	1	1	*
State Agencies	11	7	26
Colleges & Universities	63	41	47
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	19	12	3
Total	153	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.8

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Demonstration Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	3	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	59	39	5
\$10,000-\$49,999	71	46	39
\$50,000-\$99,999	13	8	16
\$100,000 - \$499,999	6	4	22
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Over \$1,000,000	1	1	19
Total	153	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.9

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Higher Education Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	1	*	*
Institutions	1	*	*
State Agencies	28	4	6
Colleges & Universities	640	95	93
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	3	*	1
Total	673	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.10

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education - Higher Education Programs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	1	*	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	19	3	*
\$10,000-\$49,999	331	49	19
\$50,000-\$99,999	165	25	21
\$100,000 - \$499,999	151	22	48
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	3	*	3
Over \$1,000,000	3	*	8
Total	673	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Summary

Across the Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program (elementary and secondary programs, demonstration programs, and higher education programs), the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 10,551 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the three components of the Eisenhower Math and Science Education program.²⁸ Seventy percent of the suballocation dollars went to LEAs, while another 24 percent went to colleges and universities. (See Table 7.11)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive small suballocations: 64 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were less than \$10,000. (See Table 7.12)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 35 percent of the suballocation dollars going to LEAs. (See Table 7.13 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** The largest LEAs (25,000 or more students) accounted for 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 34 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 7.14 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 35 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 18 percent of the funds. (See Table 7.15 and Table 5)

²⁸The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

Table 7.11

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	9,731	92	70
Institutions	36	*	*
State Agencies	81	1	5
Colleges & Universities	646	6	24
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	57	1	1
Total	10,551	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.12

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	1,281	12	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	5,521	52	11
\$10,000-\$49,999	2,919	28	29
\$50,000-\$99,999	455	4	14
\$100,000 - \$499,999	347	3	29
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	17	*	5
Over \$1,000,000	11	*	12
Total	10,551	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7.13

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	545	6	35
Suburban	4,092	42	39
Rural	5,006	52	25
Total	9,643	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 7.14

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	2,385	25	3
500 to 999	1,360	15	3
1,000 to 2,499	2,515	27	12
2,500 to 4,999	1,643	18	16
5,000 to 9,999	838	9	15
10,000 to 24,999	457	5	17
25,000 and Over	170	2	34
Total	9,368	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 7.15

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	2,636	29	18
7.7% to less than 14.8%	2,333	26	22
14.8% to 24.8%	2,306	26	26
Greater than 24.8%	1,739	19	35
Total	9,014	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

8. ADULT EDUCATION ACT - FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES

Program Description

This program awards formula grants to states to improve educational opportunities for adults and to establish adult education programs that will enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills, complete secondary school, benefit from job-training programs, and obtain productive employment to more fully enjoy the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship.

In FY 1992, this program was authorized by the Adult Education Act.

Distribution of Funds to States

Each state receives at least \$250,000 and each outlying area receives \$100,000. Any remaining funds are distributed according to a formula based on the number of persons aged 16 and over in each state who do not have high school diplomas and who are not required to attend school. In FY 1992, the federal government allocated \$235.8 million for the Adult Education Act--Formula Grants to States program. Of this, \$234.8 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.²⁹ (See Table 8.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

Federal funds may support up to 75 percent of the cost to carry out each state's adult education plan. At least 10 percent of a state's funds must be used for corrections education and education for other institutionalized individuals, and at least 15 percent must be used for experimental demonstrations and teacher training projects. No more than 20 percent may be used for high school equivalency programs.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 8.1)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 3,520 subgrantees, of which 56 percent were local educational agencies. These LEAs received 54 percent of the suballocated funds, while colleges and universities received 24 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 8.2)
- **Suballocation Size.** Subgrantees tended to receive suballocations that were medium in size: 43 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 8.3)

²⁹The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$978,037).

Adult Education Act - Formula Grants To States
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$4,132,356	\$4,814,742	86
Alaska	432,514	481,658	90
Arizona	2,236,438	2,484,325	90
Arkansas	2,806,409	3,017,869	93
California	19,194,604	19,668,067	98
Colorado	1,556,274	2,224,967	70
Connecticut	2,643,828	3,000,603	88
Delaware	664,438	787,157	84
District of Columbia	890,857	890,857	100
Florida	9,969,719	9,969,719	100
Georgia	6,070,064	6,651,103	91
Hawaii	972,246	972,246	100
Idaho	878,758	969,358	91
Illinois	9,602,970	11,161,433	86
Indiana	5,079,229	5,460,288	93
Iowa	2,668,147	2,668,147	100
Kansas	2,092,996	2,126,682	98
Kentucky	4,225,844	4,832,776	87
Louisiana	4,928,578	4,925,578	100
Maine	1,253,584	1,269,672	99
Maryland	3,366,050	4,239,779	79
Massachusetts	4,995,737	4,995,737	100
Michigan	7,291,447	8,669,587	84
Minnesota	3,457,784	3,457,784	100
Mississippi	2,899,413	3,234,677	90
Missouri	3,225,222	5,318,559	61
Montana	816,094	853,631	96
Nebraska	1,467,541	1,467,541	100
Nevada	867,443	867,443	100
New Hampshire	666,355	1,002,664	66
New Jersey	4,179,437	7,237,900	58
New Mexico	1,397,954	1,399,668	100
New York	16,196,196	17,354,861	93
North Carolina	7,420,732	7,420,732	100
North Dakota	705,401	836,224	84
Ohio	10,390,139	10,400,533	100
Oklahoma	1,545,598	3,180,486	49
Oregon	2,193,186	2,244,326	98
Pennsylvania	11,432,362	12,053,014	95
Rhode Island	1,052,560	1,282,238	82
South Carolina	3,143,547	4,045,425	78
South Dakota	852,704	864,486	99
Tennessee	5,716,892	5,745,449	100
Texas	13,700,503	15,038,058	91
Utah	1,095,427	1,104,231	99
Vermont	564,664	672,965	84
Virginia	5,887,650	5,929,140	99
Washington	3,195,020	3,195,020	100
West Virginia	2,526,612	2,566,069	98
Wisconsin	4,307,795	4,338,778	99
Wyoming	509,195	566,872	90
Puerto Rico	4,810,829	4,810,829	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$214,177,342	\$234,771,963	
Outlying Areas a/		978,037	
Total		\$235,750,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 8.2

Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Suballocations	Percent of Reported Suballocations	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	1,980	56	54
Institutions	46	1	1
State Agencies	70	2	8
Colleges & Universities	595	17	24
Libraries	55	2	*
Other	774	22	13
Total	3,520	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 8.3

Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Suballocations	Percent of Reported Suballocations	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	72	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	842	24	2
\$10,000-\$49,999	1,499	43	18
\$50,000-\$99,999	570	16	19
\$100,000 - \$499,999	494	14	43
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	36	1	12
Over \$1,000,000	7	*	7
Total	3,520	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

9. LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

The Library Services and Construction Act authorizes two state-administered federal education programs that are a part of the GEPA 406A data collection--the Public Library Services program, and the Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing program.³⁰ These programs are designed to improve library access, to support and expand the services of major urban resource libraries, and to assist states in developing, establishing, expanding, or operating cooperative library networks.

These programs are authorized by the Library Services and Construction Act (LCSA).

An overview of the FY 1992 allocation for each of these programs is provided in Table 9.1 below. The remainder of this chapter discusses the suballocation information reported by the states for both of these programs, and concludes with a summary across both programs. Unlike the other programs covered by the GEPA 406A data collection, which are forward funded, the LSCA is current funded.

Table 9.1

Allocation Information for State-Administered Programs Under
the Library Services and Construction Act, FY 1992

Program	FY 1992 Allocation (\$ in millions)	Percentage of Total
Public Library Services	\$ 83.9	80.8%
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$ 19.9	19.2%
Total	\$103.8	100.0%

³⁰Starting with the FY 1992 data collection, suballocation information for the Library Services and Construction Act (Titles I and III) was collected directly from the states.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Program Description

The Public Library Services program (Title I) grants funds to state library agencies to provide improved library access for persons who by reason of distance, residence, physical disability, or other disadvantages are unable to receive the benefits of public library services. The funds help local public libraries to provide information referral services, drug abuse prevention and literacy programs, and library services to child care centers and to those with limited-English speaking ability. Grants also are used to strengthen the capacity of state library administrative agencies to meet public library needs, and to support and expand the services of major urban resource libraries.

Distribution of Funds to States

Each state receives at least \$200,000 and each outlying area receives \$40,000. Remaining funds are distributed according to a formula based on each state's population. In FY 1992, the federal government allocated \$83.9 million under the Public Library Services program. Of this, \$82.0 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.³¹ (See Table 9.2)

Distribution of Funds within States

A state may use, from funds received under Titles I and III, no more than the greater of \$60,000 or 6 percent of the sum of its grants under Titles I, II, and III to cover administrative costs for these programs. Funds are distributed according to the states' plans submitted to OERI.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-nine states and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation before September 30, 1993. (See Table 9.2)
- **Subgrantees.** Forty-nine states and Puerto Rico reported 1,472 subgrantees. Seventy-nine percent of these subgrantees were libraries. These subgrantees received 62 percent of the suballocated dollars. (See Table 9.3)
- **Suballocation Size.** Thirty-five percent of the subgrantees receive suballocations of \$10,000 to \$49,999. (See Table 9.4)

³¹By law, 2 percent of the total is set aside for Indian and Native Hawaiian programs authorized by Title IV of LSCA (\$1.7 million). The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$260,686). The funds allocated for Indian and Native Hawaiian programs are not state administered.

Library Services and Construction Act - Public Library Services
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,346,333	\$1,346,333	100
Alaska	356,050	356,050	100
Arizona	1,239,842	1,239,842	100
Arkansas	21,967	866,912	3
California	8,643,055	8,643,055	100
Colorado	1,147,242	1,134,635	101
Connecticut	245,848	1,132,570	22
Delaware	388,995	388,995	100
District of Columbia	0	372,180	0
Florida	3,870,549	3,870,549	100
Georgia	1,404,165	2,037,900	69
Hawaii	514,410	514,410	100
Idaho	134,232	485,619	28
Illinois	2,148,679	3,442,914	62
Indiana	1,771,753	1,772,903	100
Iowa	989,544	987,778	100
Kansas	902,900	902,899	100
Kentucky	400,974	1,245,535	32
Louisiana	1,397,226	1,397,226	100
Maine	548,369	548,369	100
Maryland	1,082,013	1,556,524	70
Massachusetts	1,906,887	1,906,887	100
Michigan	2,837,119	2,837,119	100
Minnesota	1,368,486	1,441,236	95
Mississippi	607,256	930,033	65
Missouri	1,398,176	1,651,737	85
Montana	426,698	426,698	100
Nebraska	647,795	647,795	100
Nevada	296,121	540,966	55
New Hampshire	375,382	514,700	73
New Jersey	0	2,393,090	0
New Mexico	641,632	629,832	102
New York	5,558,538	5,303,975	105
North Carolina	2,080,575	2,080,575	100
North Dakota	381,231	381,231	100
Ohio	1,918,094	3,277,376	59
Oklahoma	1,092,417	1,092,417	100
Oregon	1,006,380	1,006,380	100
Pennsylvania	3,570,877	3,570,877	100
Rhode Island	71,759	484,687	15
South Carolina	1,189,194	1,189,194	100
South Dakota	180,730	397,460	45
Tennessee	1,277,352	1,583,680	81
Texas	5,018,481	5,019,151	100
Utah	688,780	688,780	100
Vermont	359,657	359,657	100
Virginia	847,873	1,955,382	43
Washington	1,580,603	1,580,703	100
West Virginia	708,818	708,818	100
Wisconsin	1,587,817	1,587,817	100
Wyoming	29,121	328,685	9
Puerto Rico	1,199,218	1,199,218	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$69,407,213	\$81,959,354	
Outlying Areas a/		260,686	
Indian and Native Hawaiian Programs b/		1,677,960	
Total		\$83,898,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ These funds are not state administered.

Table 9.3

Library Services and Construction Act - Public Library Services
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	7	*	2
Institutions	177	12	2
State Agencies	56	4	28
Colleges & Universities	13	1	1
Libraries	1,160	79	62
Other	59	4	5
Total	1,472	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9.4

Library Services and Construction Act - Public Library Services
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	162	11	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	561	38	3
\$10,000-\$49,999	511	35	18
\$50,000-\$99,999	108	7	11
\$100,000 - \$499,999	97	7	26
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	24	2	22
Over \$1,000,000	9	1	20
Total	1,472	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING

Program Description

The Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing program (Title III) provides formula grants to the states to develop, establish, expand, or operate local, state, regional, and interstate cooperative library networks; to promote resource-sharing activities among public, academic, school, and special libraries; and to develop the technical capacity of libraries for those programs.

Distribution of Funds to States

Each state receives at least \$40,000 and each outlying area a minimum of \$10,000. Remaining funds are distributed according to a formula based on each state's population. In FY 1992, the federal government allocated \$19.9 million under this program, of which \$19.4 million went to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.³² (See Table 9.5)

Distribution of Funds within States

Funds are distributed according to the states' plans submitted to OERI.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Thirty-three states and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation before September 30, 1993. (See Table 9.5)
- **Subgrantees.** Forty-seven states and Puerto Rico reported a total of 412 subgrantees. Forty-nine percent of these subgrantees were libraries. (See Table 9.6)
- **Suballocation Size.** Forty-four percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$1,000 and \$9,999. (See Table 9.7)

³²By law, 2 percent of the total is set aside for Indian and Native Hawaiian programs authorized by Title IV of LSCA (\$398,160). The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$64,463). The funds allocated for Indian and Native Hawaiian programs are not state administered.

Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$318,182	\$318,182	100
Alaska	77,869	77,869	100
Arizona	292,339	292,339	100
Arkansas	580	201,840	0
California	2,088,884	2,088,884	100
Colorado	266,809	266,809	100
Connecticut	83,446	266,308	31
Delaware	85,864	85,864	100
District of Columbia	0	81,783	0
Florida	930,736	930,736	100
Georgia	0	486,005	0
Hawaii	116,298	116,298	100
Idaho	14,055	109,312	13
Illinois	709,126	826,961	86
Indiana	421,598	421,698	100
Iowa	231,171	231,171	100
Kansas	210,573	210,573	100
Kentucky	91,703	293,721	31
Louisiana	330,532	330,532	100
Maine	124,539	124,539	100
Maryland	364,145	369,189	99
Massachusetts	454,212	454,212	100
Michigan	679,952	679,952	100
Minnesota	341,212	341,212	100
Mississippi	87,081	217,158	40
Missouri	114,745	392,294	29
Montana	95,013	95,013	100
Nebraska	148,667	148,667	100
Nevada	63,294	122,742	52
New Hampshire	63,034	116,369	54
New Jersey	0	572,199	0
New Mexico	144,308	144,308	100
New York	1,243,222	1,278,586	97
North Carolina	496,361	496,361	100
North Dakota	83,979	83,979	100
Ohio	749,349	786,790	95
Oklahoma	254,564	256,564	99
Oregon	235,685	235,685	100
Pennsylvania	633,014	858,014	74
Rhode Island	22,000	109,085	20
South Carolina	280,049	280,049	100
South Dakota	0	87,918	0
Tennessee	149,248	375,779	40
Texas	1,209,468	1,209,468	100
Utah	158,613	158,613	100
Vermont	78,744	78,744	100
Virginia	247,004	465,980	53
Washington	375,056	375,056	100
West Virginia	163,475	163,475	100
Wisconsin	376,783	376,783	100
Wyoming	3,350	71,228	5
Puerto Rico	282,481	282,481	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$15,992,412	\$19,445,377	
Outlying Areas a/		64,463	
Indian and Native Hawaiian Programs b/		398,160	
Total		\$19,908,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under GEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ These funds are not state administered.

Table 9.6

Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	19	5	4
Institutions	2	*	1
State Agencies	23	6	21
Colleges & Universities	109	26	10
Libraries	201	49	38
Other	58	14	26
Total	412	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9.7

Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	32	8	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	180	44	4
\$10,000-\$49,999	116	28	17
\$50,000-\$99,999	39	9	17
\$100,000 - \$499,999	42	10	49
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	3	1	13
Over \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Total	412	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SUMMARY

Across the two Library Services and Construction Act programs, the GEPA 406A data show that:

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Twenty-nine states and Puerto Rico suballocated between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation through September 30, 1993. (See Table 9.8)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 49 states and Puerto Rico reported 1,734 separate subgrantees receiving funds from at least one of the two Library Services and Construction Act programs.³³ Fifty-seven percent of the dollars were suballocated to libraries. (See Table 9.9)
- **Suballocation Size.** Thirty-nine percent of the subgrantees received suballocations that were between \$1,000 and \$9,999. (See Table 9.10)

³³The number of subgrantees represents an unduplicated count.

Library Services and Construction Act
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriations, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$1,664,515	\$1,664,515	100
Alaska	433,919	433,919	100
Arizona	1,532,181	1,532,181	100
Arkansas	22,547	1,068,752	2
California	10,731,939	10,731,939	100
Colorado	1,414,051	1,401,444	101
Connecticut	329,294	1,398,878	24
Delaware	474,859	474,859	100
District of Columbia	0	453,963	0
Florida	4,801,285	4,801,285	100
Georgia	1,404,165	2,523,905	56
Hawaii	630,708	630,708	100
Idaho	148,287	594,931	25
Illinois	2,857,805	4,269,875	67
Indiana	2,193,351	2,194,601	100
Iowa	1,220,715	1,218,949	100
Kansas	1,113,473	1,113,472	100
Kentucky	492,677	1,539,256	32
Louisiana	1,727,758	1,727,758	100
Maine	672,908	672,908	100
Maryland	1,446,158	1,925,713	75
Massachusetts	2,361,099	2,361,099	100
Michigan	3,517,071	3,517,071	100
Minnesota	1,709,698	1,782,448	96
Mississippi	694,337	1,147,191	61
Missouri	1,512,921	2,044,031	74
Montana	521,711	521,711	100
Nebraska	796,462	796,462	100
Nevada	359,415	663,708	54
New Hampshire	438,416	631,069	69
New Jersey	0	2,965,289	0
New Mexico	785,940	774,140	102
New York	6,801,760	6,582,561	103
North Carolina	2,576,936	2,576,936	100
North Dakota	465,210	465,210	100
Ohio	2,667,443	4,064,166	66
Oklahoma	1,346,981	1,348,981	100
Oregon	1,242,065	1,242,065	100
Pennsylvania	4,203,891	4,428,891	95
Rhode Island	93,759	593,772	16
South Carolina	1,469,243	1,469,243	100
South Dakota	180,730	485,378	37
Tennessee	1,426,600	1,959,459	73
Texas	6,227,949	6,228,619	100
Utah	847,393	847,393	100
Vermont	438,401	438,401	100
Virginia	1,094,877	2,421,362	45
Washington	1,955,659	1,955,759	100
West Virginia	872,293	872,293	100
Wisconsin	1,964,600	1,964,600	100
Wyoming	32,471	399,913	8
Puerto Rico	1,481,699	1,481,699	100
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$85,399,625	\$101,404,731	
Outlying Areas a/		325,149	
Indian and Native Hawaiian Programs b/		2,076,120	
Total		\$103,806,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ These funds are not state administered

Table 9.9

Library Services and Construction Act
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	23	1	2
Institutions	177	10	2
State Agencies	56	3	27
Colleges & Universities	114	7	3
Libraries	1,257	72	57
Other	107	6	9
Total	1,734	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9.10

Library Services and Construction Act
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	181	10	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	684	39	3
\$10,000-\$49,999	581	34	16
\$50,000-\$99,999	131	8	10
\$100,000 - \$499,999	121	7	27
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	23	1	18
Over \$1,000,000	13	1	25
Total	1,734	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

10. EMERGENCY IMMIGRANT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Program Description

The Emergency Immigrant Education Program assists state educational agencies and local educational agencies in providing supplementary educational services and offsetting costs for immigrant children enrolled in elementary and secondary public and nonpublic schools. Participation is limited to districts with at least 500 such students or where immigrant children represent at least 3 percent of the enrollment. To be counted, immigrant children must have been enrolled in U.S. schools for less than three years.

This program is authorized by the Emergency Immigrant Education Act, Title IV, Part D of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended.

Distribution of Funds to States

The Secretary determines the amount each state is entitled to receive based on the number of eligible immigrant children reported by the state multiplied by \$500. This amount is subject to reductions based on the availability of funds and on the amount of funds made available to the state under other federal programs for educational services to the same students based on their immigration status. In FY 1992, the federal government allocated \$30.0 million for the Emergency Immigrant Education Program, all but \$35,530 of which went to 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.³⁴ (See Table 10.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

A state may use up to 1.5 percent of its grant for administration, and must allocate the remainder to LEAs on the basis of the number of immigrant children enrolled.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 33 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (See Table 10.1)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 35 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 823 subgrantees, of which 98 percent were LEAs, receiving 99 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 10.2)

³⁴The remaining funds were allocated to Guam (\$35,530).

- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the subgrantees received small or medium-sized suballocations: 42 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$1,000 and \$9,999, and 34 percent received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 10.3)
- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 59 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 10.4 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 58 percent of funds going to LEAs. (See Table 10.5 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 52 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 9 percent of the funds. (See Table 10.6 and Table 5)

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	--	0	--
Alaska	--	0	--
Arizona	\$573,923	\$616,603	98
Arkansas	--	0	--
California	13,177,065	13,415,739	98
Colorado	135,609	138,496	98
Connecticut	187,091	189,940	99
Delaware	--	0	--
District of Columbia	249,901	249,901	100
Florida	803,952	1,282,260	100
Georgia	162,426	162,426	100
Hawaii	119,309	121,849	100
Idaho	52,070	53,178	100
Illinois	1,499,351	1,505,726	83
Indiana	--	0	--
Iowa	30,288	30,288	98
Kansas	82,822	84,585	100
Kentucky	--	0	--
Louisiana	130,518	130,518	100
Maine	9,827	9,827	100
Maryland	493,119	511,286	98
Massachusetts	657,951	657,951	86
Michigan	138,473	139,421	99
Minnesota	115,490	115,490	98
Mississippi	--	0	--
Missouri	82,029	83,775	100
Montana	--	5,972	0
Nebraska	11,021	11,214	98
Nevada	--	0	--
New Hampshire	--	0	--
New Jersey	908,009	909,124	100
New Mexico	203,064	207,782	100
New York	4,982,136	5,380,523	92
North Carolina	--	0	--
North Dakota	12,147	12,331	99
Ohio	76,107	76,107	99
Oklahoma	39,768	39,768	100
Oregon	204,944	206,895	100
Pennsylvania	161,560	163,968	99
Rhode Island	305,700	305,700	100
South Carolina	--	0	--
South Dakota	--	0	--
Tennessee	66,204	66,204	100
Texas	1,573,558	1,592,739	94
Utah	307,915	313,987	100
Vermont	6,204	6,204	100
Virginia	458,492	458,492	100
Washington	500,672	522,730	100
West Virginia	--	0	--
Wisconsin	49,518	49,518	100
Wyoming	--	0	--
Puerto Rico	135,953	135,953	100
50 States, D.C. and P.R.	\$28,704,186	\$29,964,470	
Ouylying Areas a/		35,530	
Total		\$30,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 10.2

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	803	98	99
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	19	2	1
Colleges & Universities	1	*	1
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--
Total	823	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10.3

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	87	11	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	348	42	6
\$10,000-\$49,999	281	34	23
\$50,000-\$99,999	65	8	15
\$100,000 - \$499,999	39	5	26
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Over \$1,000,000	3	*	30
Total	823	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10.4

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	142	18	59
Suburban	504	63	38
Rural	150	19	3
Total	796	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 10.5

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	104	13	1
500 to 999	73	9	1
1,000 to 2,499	145	18	3
2,500 to 4,999	140	18	6
5,000 to 9,999	136	17	11
10,000 to 24,999	117	15	21
25,000 and Over	80	10	58
Total	795	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 10.6

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	181	24	9
7.7% to less than 14.8	188	25	17
14.8% to 24.8%	173	23	21
Greater than 24.8%	210	28	52
Total	752	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

11. EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Program Description

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth program (Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, Section 722) provides formula grants to states and outlying areas to:

- establish an Office of Coordinator of Education for Homeless Children and Youth;
- develop and carry out a state plan for the education of homeless children; and
- carry out other activities to ensure that all homeless children in the state have access to a free appropriate public education.

Under the 1990 amendments to the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, states also make subgrants to local educational agencies for tutoring, remedial education, transportation, and other services designed to enable homeless children to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school.

Distribution of Funds to States

Allocations to states are proportionate to state allocations under Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs, with no state receiving less than \$50,000. One-tenth of 1 percent of each fiscal year's appropriation is allocated to the outlying areas. Up to 1 percent of the appropriation may be reserved for Native American students served by the Department of the Interior.

In FY 1992, the federal appropriation for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program was \$25.0 million, \$24.7 million of which was allocated to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.³⁵ (See Table 11.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

In determining LEA grant amounts, the SEA may consider several factors including: the number and needs of homeless children and youth enrolled in LEA schools; the extent to which

³⁵The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$25,000), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$50,000), and for program evaluation (\$200,000). The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the GEPA 406A data collection.

the proposed use of funds would facilitate the enrollment, retention, and educational success of homeless children and youth; the extent to which the application reflects coordination with other local and state agencies that serve homeless children and youth; the extent to which the applicant exhibits a commitment to education for all homeless children and youth; and other criteria as the agency determines appropriate.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 24 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (Table 11.1)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported 379 subgrantees, of which 87 percent were LEAs, receiving 85 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 11.2)
- **Suballocation Size.** Most of the subgrantees received small or medium-sized suballocations: 54 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 11.3)

Education for Homeless Children and Youth
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$300,000	\$543,642	55
Alaska	24,321	50,000	49
Arizona	214,980	253,650	85
Arkansas	222,800	301,618	74
California	1,672,747	2,200,852	76
Colorado	153,350	198,633	77
Connecticut	212,416	260,806	81
Delaware	30,848	69,667	44
District of Columbia	115,439	115,439	100
Florida	947,583	1,094,404	87
Georgia	732,589	732,589	100
Hawaii	70,062	70,062	100
Idaho	23,187	73,242	32
Illinois	1,083,558	1,182,472	92
Indiana	380,000	380,002	100
Iowa	176,376	189,703	93
Kansas	161,728	161,728	100
Kentucky	380,000	450,055	84
Louisiana	586,267	601,989	97
Maine	105,717	131,655	80
Maryland	344,158	413,462	83
Massachusetts	578,258	578,258	100
Michigan	389,934	975,909	40
Minnesota	285,044	273,254	104
Mississippi	58,764	489,019	12
Missouri	416,082	418,975	99
Montana	50,000	67,575	74
Nebraska	116,007	116,007	100
Nevada	58,035	58,035	100
New Hampshire	60,351	60,351	100
New Jersey	640,497	814,565	79
New Mexico	180,050	180,050	100
New York	2,474,741	2,720,349	91
North Carolina	624,435	624,435	100
North Dakota	37,000	61,070	61
Ohio	649,239	913,420	71
Oklahoma	209,685	242,299	87
Oregon	194,152	194,152	100
Pennsylvania	936,076	1,236,241	76
Rhode Island	92,975	95,385	97
South Carolina	324,998	389,363	83
South Dakota	76,425	76,425	100
Tennessee	363,000	534,951	68
Texas	1,424,902	1,577,447	90
Utah	86,772	86,772	100
Vermont	45,992	58,574	79
Virginia	396,827	485,728	82
Washington	265,850	265,996	100
West Virginia	195,776	218,461	90
Wisconsin	355,327	355,327	100
Wyoming	50,000	50,000	100
Puerto Rico	1,030,937	1,030,937	100
50 States, D.C. and P.R.	\$20,606,257	\$24,725,000	
Outlying Areas a/		25,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs b/		50,000	
Evaluation		200,000	
Total		\$25,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

b/ Bureau of Indian Affairs is not part of the OEPA 406A data collection.

Table 11.2
Education for Homeless Children and Youth
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	331	87	85
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	32	8	13
Colleges & Universities	5	1	1
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	11	3	1
Total	379	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11.3
Education for Homeless Children and Youth
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	3	1	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	27	7	1
\$10,000-\$49,999	206	54	27
\$50,000-\$99,999	105	28	33
\$100,000 - \$499,999	35	9	25
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1	*	3
Over \$1,000,000	2	1	11
Total	379	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

12. FOREIGN LANGUAGES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - GRANTS TO LEAS

Program Description

The Foreign Languages Assistance Program (Foreign Languages Assistance Act of 1988, ESEA, Title II, Part B) provides formula grants to states for local activities to improve elementary and secondary education in critical foreign languages.

Distribution of Funds to States

One percent of the federal appropriation is reserved for Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territories, and the Northern Marianas. The remainder of the appropriation is allotted to the states according to each state's share of the school-age population. No state receives an allotment that is less than one-half of one percent of the remainder.

The federal appropriation for FY 1992 totaled \$10.0 million, \$9.9 million of which went to 45 states and the District of Columbia.³⁶ (See Table 12.1)

Distribution of Funds within States

The state educational agency selects model programs designed by local educational agencies on a competitive basis. The federal government provides a match with state and local funds of 50 percent of the funds required for each program. However, the federal government may waive this requirement for an LEA that does not have adequate resources to pay for the non-federal share of the project's cost.

- **Percent of Funds Suballocated.** Through September 30, 1993, 12 states and the District of Columbia reported suballocating between 90 and 100 percent of their state allocation. (Table 12.1)
- **Subgrantees.** In FY 1992, 38 states and the District of Columbia reported 209 subgrantees, of which 90 percent were LEAs, receiving 91 percent of the suballocated funds. (See Table 12.2)
- **Suballocation Size.** The subgrantees received small or medium-sized suballocations: 24 percent of the subgrantees received suballocations between \$1,000 and \$9,999, and 53 percent received suballocations between \$10,000 and \$49,999. (See Table 12.3)

³⁶The remaining funds were allocated to the outlying areas (\$100,000).

- **Urbanicity.** Urban LEAs, which accounted for 26 percent of the nation's enrollment, received 36 percent of the funds suballocated to LEAs. (See Table 12.4 and Table 6)
- **LEA Size.** Very large LEAs (25,000 or more students) constituted 28 percent of the nation's enrollment and received 42 percent of funds going to LEAs. (See Table 12.5 and Table 7)
- **Poverty Level.** High poverty LEAs (those with more than 24.8 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 49 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 21 percent of the funds, while low poverty LEAs (those with less than 7.7 percent of their children 5-17 in poverty) accounted for 7 percent of the children 5-17 in poverty and received 30 percent of the funds. (See Table 12.6 and Table 5)

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
 Allocations and Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	Suballocations Reported by the States	FY 1992 State Allocation	Percent Suballocated
Alabama	\$0	\$184,426	0
Alaska	0	49,500	0
Arizona	134,617	163,680	82
Arkansas	--	0	--
California	203,171	1,273,036	16
Colorado	0	144,682	0
Connecticut	0	123,956	0
Delaware	24,156	49,500	49
District of Columbia	49,500	49,500	100
Florida	660,970	479,592	138
Georgia	212,341	292,936	72
Hawaii	49,500	49,500	100
Idaho	0	49,500	0
Illinois	496,022	498,994	99
Indiana	251,446	251,446	100
Iowa	59,086	125,015	47
Kansas	158,279	112,541	141
Kentucky	--	0	--
Louisiana	--	0	--
Maine	29,812	49,500	60
Maryland	257,028	191,306	134
Massachusetts	223,691	223,691	100
Michigan	385,811	417,657	92
Minnesota	99,484	197,384	50
Mississippi	61,992	131,131	47
Missouri	118,846	224,876	53
Montana	0	49,500	0
Nebraska	73,582	73,582	100
Nevada	49,500	49,500	100
New Hampshire	32,990	49,500	67
New Jersey	--	0	--
New Mexico	50,708	76,307	66
New York	410,972	714,352	58
North Carolina	272,822	272,822	100
North Dakota	35,403	49,500	72
Ohio	405,616	479,103	85
Oklahoma	0	145,184	0
Oregon	109,507	124,309	88
Pennsylvania	189,393	475,100	40
Rhode Island	49,500	49,500	100
South Carolina	69,000	157,880	44
South Dakota	49,500	49,500	100
Tennessee	140,809	210,037	67
Texas	688,984	819,466	84
Utah	108,875	108,875	100
Vermont	29,800	49,500	60
Virginia	--	0	--
Washington	133,689	212,753	63
West Virginia	42,686	80,125	53
Wisconsin	220,754	220,754	100
Wyoming	27,069	49,500	55
Puerto Rico	--	0	--
50 States, D.C. and P.R.	\$6,667,113	\$9,900,000	
Outlying Areas a/		100,000	
Total		\$10,000,000	

a/ Suballocation information for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands can be found in Chapter 13. Because areas may consolidate their federal grants under a single program, the suballocation information they report under OEPA 406A is not comparable to suballocations reported by the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Table 12.2

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Type of Agency Receiving the Suballocation

Agency Type	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Local Ed Agencies	188	90	91
Institutions	--	--	--
State Agencies	18	9	5
Colleges & Universities	2	1	3
Libraries	--	--	--
Other	1	*	1
Total	209	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 12.3

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations from FY 1992 Appropriation,
by Size of Suballocation

Size of Suballocation	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Under \$1,000	5	2	*
\$1,000-\$9,999	50	24	4
\$10,000-\$49,999	111	53	41
\$50,000-\$99,999	30	14	30
\$100,000 - \$499,999	13	6	24
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Over \$1,000,000	--	--	--
Total	209	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 12.4

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Metro Status a/

Metro Status	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Urban	53	29	36
Suburban	85	46	46
Rural	48	26	18
Total	186	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on metro status was reported on the CCD file.

Table 12.5

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Enrollment Size a/

Enrollment	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 500	14	8	7
500 to 999	9	5	1
1,000 to 2,499	21	12	7
2,500 to 4,999	26	15	11
5,000 to 9,999	34	20	18
10,000 to 24,999	28	16	14
25,000 and Over	42	24	42
Total	174	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported, (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) file, and (c) information on enrollment size was reported on the CCD file.

Table 12.6

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
 Distribution of Suballocations to Local Educational Agencies
 from FY 1992 Appropriation, by Level of School District Poverty a/

Level of School District Poverty	Number of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Subgrantees	Percent of Reported Suballocation Dollars
Less than 7.7%	55	32	30
7.7% to less than 14.8	44	26	29
14.8% to 24.8%	40	23	21
Greater than 24.8%	33	19	21
Total	172	100	100

Note: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

a/ This table includes those local educational agencies for which (a) a suballocation was reported and (b) a match was found in the National Center for Education Statistics' School District Mapping file. The poverty quartiles were established by ranking all school districts in the file by the percent of children 5-17 in poverty and dividing these districts into quarters so that each poverty quartile contained 25 percent of the children 5-17.

13. INFORMATION FOR THE OUTLYING AREAS

The outlying areas -- American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands -- may apply for and use funds from individual federal education programs under a single consolidated grant. (Consolidated grants were developed to simplify the application and reporting procedures and to provide the outlying areas with flexibility in allocating funds.) An outlying area may use all of the funds it receives under a consolidated grant to implement services under one or more of the programs included in the grant.

For the GEPA 406A data collection, outlying areas that receive consolidated grants were instructed to report the suballocation of funds under the programs designated on the outlying area's application for consolidation rather than under the programs for which funds were originally appropriated. Table 13.1 below displays the amount allocated by the federal government to each outlying area and the amount each outlying area reported through GEPA 406A as suballocated for the state-administered federal education programs.

Table 13.1

Allocations and Suballocations for the State-Administered Federal Education Programs by Outlying Area, FY 1992

Outlying Area	Amount Allocated (\$ in millions)	Amount Suballocated (\$ in millions)	Percent Suballocated
American Samoa	\$ 8.4	\$ 7.6	91%
Guam	\$14.3	\$11.5	80%
The Northern Marianas	\$ 5.6	\$ 5.4	96%
The Trust Territories	\$ 9.1	\$ 0.0	0%
The Virgin Islands	\$17.7	\$14.5	82%
Total	\$55.1	\$39.0	71%

Table 13.2 presents the amount allocated by the federal government for each state-administered federal education program across the five outlying areas. The table also provides the amount reported as suballocated by the outlying areas. However, since suballocations are reported under the programs designated in the consolidated grants, in many instances the amount suballocated will exceed the amount allocated for individual programs. The remainder of this chapter presents similar information for each outlying area.

Table 13.2

Allocation and Suballocation Information for the State-Administered Federal
Education Programs for the Outlying Areas, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants	\$20,153,502	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$412,181	\$15,122
Even Start Program	\$350,000	N/A
State Administration	\$250,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$150,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$19,323,750	\$5,385,804
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$269,911	\$92,530
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$1,750,000	\$328,582
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$509,173	\$1,000,000
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$49,792	\$50,000
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$18,548	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$6,499	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$5,698,000	\$957,284
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$3,425,100	\$29,812,292
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$1,280,000	\$212,000
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$978,037	\$1,141,793
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$260,686	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$64,463	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$35,530	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$25,000	\$10,696
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$100,000	N/A
Total	\$55,110,172	\$39,006,103

In FY 1992, American Samoa received \$8.4 million in allocations for 17 programs, and suballocated \$7.6 million to 59 subgrantees. (See Table 13.3)

Table 13.3

Allocations and Suballocations for American Samoa by Program, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants	\$3,696,024	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$14,893	\$15,122
Even Start Program	\$64,188	N/A
State Administration	\$50,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$30,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$2,218,768	\$2,218,768
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$28,116	\$28,266
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$328,582	\$328,582
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$0	N/A
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$0	N/A
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$0	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$0	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$931,409	\$933,962
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$559,875	\$3,948,969
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$209,232	N/A
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$138,846	\$141,793
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$53,270	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$13,220	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$0	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$4,585	N/A
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$16,346	N/A
Total	\$8,357,354	\$7,615,462

In FY 1992, Guam received \$14.3 million in allocations for 18 programs, and suballocated \$11.5 million to 3 subgrantees. (See Table 13.4)

Table 13.4
Allocations and Suballocations for Guam by Program, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants	\$3,492,363	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$100,630	N/A
Even Start Program	\$60,651	N/A
State Administration	\$50,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$30,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$5,360,508	N/A
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$150,218	N/A
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$722,787	N/A
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$0	N/A
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$0	N/A
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$0	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$0	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$2,173,013	\$23,322
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$1,306,210	\$11,457,057
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$488,146	N/A
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$188,545	N/A
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$77,776	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$19,167	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$35,530	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$3,295	N/A
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$38,137	N/A
Total	\$14,296,976	\$11,480,379

In FY 1992, the Northern Marianas received \$5.6 million in allocations for 17 programs, and suballocated \$5.4 million to one subgrantee. (See Table 13.5)

Table 13.5

Allocations and Suballocations for the Northern Marianas by Program, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants	\$2,656,255	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$89,762	N/A
Even Start Program	\$46,130	N/A
State Administration	\$50,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$30,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$1,368,258	N/A
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$20,083	N/A
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$204,735	N/A
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$0	N/A
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$0	N/A
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$0	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$0	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$530,730	N/A
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$319,025	\$5,434,212
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$119,223	N/A
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$119,954	N/A
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$52,297	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$12,984	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$0	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$4,332	N/A
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$9,314	N/A
Total	\$5,633,082	\$5,434,212

In FY 1992, the Trust Territories received \$9.1 million in allocations for 17 programs, and did not report any suballocations. (See Table 13.6)

Table 13.6

Allocations and Suballocations for the Trust Territories by Program, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs- Basic and Concentration Grants	\$1,686,299	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$135,650	N/A
Even Start Program	\$29,285	N/A
State Administration	\$50,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$30,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$6,312,160	N/A
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$7,230	N/A
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$65,307	N/A
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$0	N/A
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$0	N/A
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$0	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$0	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$272,540	N/A
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$163,826	N/A
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$61,224	N/A
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$315,707	N/A
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$8,459	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$2,083	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$0	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$2,092	N/A
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$4,783	N/A
Total	\$9,146,645	\$0

In FY 1992, the Virgin Islands received \$17.7 million in allocations for 22 programs, and suballocated \$14.5 million to 8 subgrantees. (See Table 13.7)

Table 13.7

Allocations and Suballocations for the Virgin Islands by Program, FY 1992

Program	Allocation	Suballocations Reported
Chapter 1		
Grants to LEAs-Basic and Concentration Grants	\$8,622,561	N/A
Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools	\$71,246	N/A
Even Start Program	\$149,746	N/A
State Administration	\$50,000	N/A
State Program Improvement Grants	\$30,000	N/A
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)		
Grants to States	\$4,064,056	\$3,167,036
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities	\$64,264	\$64,264
Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities	\$428,589	N/A
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act		
Basic State Grants	\$509,173	\$1,000,000
Tech-Prep Education Program	\$49,792	\$50,000
Consumer and Homemaking Education	\$18,548	N/A
Community-Based Organizations	\$6,499	N/A
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants	\$1,790,308	N/A
Chapter 2 State and Local Programs	\$1,076,164	\$8,972,054
Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program	\$402,175	\$212,000
Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States	\$214,985	\$1,000,000
Library Services and Construction Act		
Public Library Services	\$68,884	N/A
Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing	\$17,009	N/A
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	\$0	N/A
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$10,696	\$10,696
Foreign Languages Assistance Program	\$31,420	N/A
Total	\$17,676,115	\$14,476,050

14. CARRYOVER (UNDISBURSED FUNDS)

Carryover is defined as those funds available from a particular federal appropriation that have not been obligated by the end of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated. All of the programs covered in this report provide a one-year carryover period that allows funds to be carried over and obligated during the succeeding fiscal year. For Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs, only 15 percent of the funds may be carried over, but this limitation does not apply to other programs. The carryover provision provides LEAs and other subgrantees with greater flexibility to plan for the most effective use of funds and to create a smoother transition when there are increases or decreases in allocations.

There has been some concern over the years that the carryover provision might allow states to avoid making funds available to LEAs and other subgrantees in a timely manner, and that such delays could impede subgrantees' ability to use the funds effectively. The goal of this chapter is to provide information on the percentage of funds that was not provided to subgrantees during the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated.

However, the information contained in this chapter differs from the statutory definition of carryover, which would include funds not obligated by LEAs and other subgrantees by the end of the first fiscal year. Conversations with state data providers during the redesign of the GEPA 406A data collection indicated that many believed they did not have data available on LEA-level carryover as defined in the statute and that reporting this data would be extremely burdensome. In fact, carryover information was generally not included in previous GEPA 406A reports because the data were considered to be of very poor quality.

In an effort to obtain data that was comparable across states, we asked states to report, for each program, the amount of funds available from the FY 1992 state allocation that had not been disbursed to subgrantees by the end of September 30, 1993. All of the states surveyed in the pilot test indicated that they could provide this information, and the information appears to respond to the basic question underlying interest in carryover data: Of the funds appropriated primarily for a particular year, how much actually reaches the subgrantee by the end of that year?

Based on the data provided in the following tables, the answer to that question varies significantly by program. Most Chapter 1 funds, for example, are in fact disbursed to subgrantees by the end of the fiscal year for which funds were appropriated. On the other hand, for the IDEA Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (Part H), almost all states reported very high amounts of undisbursed funds. For this program many states did not apply for FY 1992 funds until the last quarter during which the funds were available. The late applications and subsequent receipt of funds accounts for the large amount of funds undisbursed as of September 30, 1993.

The reader should be aware of certain caveats in examining the data contained in this chapter:

- It is possible for a state to report a high level of undisbursed funds for a specific program even though all of its funds were suballocated, since undisbursed funds pertain to disbursements and not to suballocations;
- In some instances, a state reported an undisbursed funds figure that appears to be too low. A state should report an undisbursed funds figure for each program that is, at the very least, as great as the unallocated funds for that program; and
- It is very difficult to check the accuracy of these data as there is a wide range of values that could be correct. For the most part, these data are unedited and are presented as submitted by the states.

The following tables (Tables 14.1 through 14.24) report, for each program, the FY 1992 allocation, the reported FY 1992 undisbursed amount, and the undisbursed percent. A few points should be noted regarding the tables. First, in some instances, states were unable to provide the information for a specific program, and this is noted on the table with a "--." Second, all amounts are displayed as reported by the state (including zeros). Third, for those programs for which the suballocation information was provided by two separate program offices (Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State and Local Agency Programs, and the Governor's Office, and Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education -- Elementary and Secondary Programs and Higher Education Programs), each office reported separate undisbursed funds figures. The figures were added together and reported as a single amount.

Undisbursed funds information for the outlying areas is reported in Table 14.24. In this table a single figure is reported and is compared to the total federal allocation to arrive at the percent undisbursed funds for each outlying area.

Table 14.1

Chapter 1 Grants to LEAs - Basic and Concentration Grants
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$28,016,796	\$133,725,057	21
Alaska	0	10,844,300	0
Arizona	3,452,909	62,392,791	6
Arkansas	7,182,689	74,191,849	10
California	211,781	541,365,328	0
Colorado	0	48,859,825	0
Connecticut	2,828,878	64,153,157	4
Delaware	0	17,136,722	0
District of Columbia	1,699,388	28,395,623	6
Florida	58,430,138	269,201,362	22
Georgia	10,338,967	180,202,186	6
Hawaii	1,761,868	17,233,800	10
Idaho	42,822	18,016,046	0
Illinois	39,834,070	290,864,305	14
Indiana	0	93,472,755	0
Iowa	0	46,663,086	0
Kansas	0	39,781,859	0
Kentucky	5,065,904	110,704,510	5
Louisiana	23,518,316	148,077,277	16
Maine	113,461	32,384,592	0
Maryland	318,830	101,703,299	0
Massachusetts	0	142,239,863	0
Michigan	19,218,224	240,054,095	8
Minnesota	0	67,214,878	0
Mississippi	29,462,755	120,288,820	24
Missouri	10,644,465	103,059,332	10
Montana	0	16,622,171	0
Nebraska	3,981,012	28,535,457	14
Nevada	147,588	14,275,523	1
New Hampshire	2,854,775	14,845,248	19
New Jersey	4,550,565	200,366,534	2
New Mexico	1,768,893	44,288,563	4
New York	0	669,151,579	0
North Carolina	14,540,369	153,598,445	9
North Dakota	1,434,668	15,021,879	10
Ohio	0	224,682,942	0
Oklahoma	7,539,478	59,600,648	13
Oregon	2,530,511	47,757,431	5
Pennsylvania	6,833,724	304,090,451	2
Rhode Island	5,582,207	23,462,737	24
South Carolina	10,751,779	95,775,507	11
South Dakota	2,921,722	18,798,903	16
Tennessee	14,288,593	131,587,234	11
Texas	17,189,841	388,020,399	4
Utah	0	21,344,179	0
Vermont	0	14,407,908	0
Virginia	25,607,054	119,479,436	21
Washington	9,338,851	65,429,656	14
West Virginia	2,156,083	53,737,091	4
Wisconsin	10,226,188	87,403,318	12
Wyoming	566,170	7,627,565	7
Puerto Rico	5,049,780	253,589,901	2
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$386,952,332	\$5,822,137,521	

Table 14.3

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$145,907	\$1,955,323	7
Alaska	-	9,975,165	0
Arizona	175,203	6,908,849	3
Arkansas	379,026	3,562,015	11
California	2,058,764	106,748,028	2
Colorado	210,797	2,303,388	9
Connecticut	190,426	2,358,211	8
Delaware	0	503,374	0
District of Columbia	7,735	150,654	5
Florida	2,203,382	22,624,630	10
Georgia	3,012	3,603,124	0
Hawaii	-	0	-
Idaho	41,622	3,872,838	1
Illinois	281,708	1,720,358	16
Indiana	0	1,772,994	0
Iowa	3,335	273,968	1
Kansas	-	4,632,759	0
Kentucky	342,183	3,682,443	9
Louisiana	72,786	2,959,814	2
Maine	119,176	3,952,959	3
Maryland	59,758	291,466	21
Massachusetts	-	4,279,153	0
Michigan	526,996	12,096,612	4
Minnesota	25,733	1,822,001	1
Mississippi	264,338	1,989,569	13
Missouri	33,991	668,335	5
Montana	-	293,021	0
Nebraska	270,930	589,983	46
Nevada	64,051	598,201	11
New Hampshire	23,213	106,203	22
New Jersey	40,678	1,243,160	3
New Mexico	284,826	1,492,126	19
New York	161,239	6,897,252	2
North Carolina	830,187	4,101,068	20
North Dakota	233,849	381,740	61
Ohio	294,244	1,517,561	19
Oklahoma	118,405	1,031,873	11
Oregon	826,629	9,756,264	8
Pennsylvania	551,191	3,599,304	15
Rhode Island	175,564	183,089	69
South Carolina	16,597	246,241	7
South Dakota	160,843	272,786	59
Tennessee	26,456	182,299	15
Texas	4,403,153	40,659,265	11
Utah	67,445	912,445	7
Vermont	-	1,140,574	0
Virginia	208,861	428,050	49
Washington	2,395,763	12,312,486	19
West Virginia	10,863	21,407	51
Wisconsin	24,010	727,576	3
Wyoming	6,588	209,581	3
Puerto Rico	1,147,124	4,701,415	24
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$18,291,463	\$298,313,000	

Table 14.3

Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$266,023	\$842,079	32
Alaska	0	2,136,796	0
Arizona	272,967	740,731	37
Arkansas	130,188	1,391,524	9
California	15,417	1,956,660	1
Colorado	885,993	2,365,925	37
Connecticut	344,130	2,715,222	13
Delaware	114,446	1,751,507	7
District of Columbia	753,862	2,612,579	29
Florida	1,495,487	4,964,888	30
Georgia	93,125	1,068,323	9
Hawaii	101,863	428,681	24
Idaho	4,179	442,776	1
Illinois	7,817,048	22,716,963	34
Indiana	108,040	3,669,084	3
Iowa	0	695,200	0
Kansas	0	1,332,157	0
Kentucky	779,636	1,092,448	71
Louisiana	458,242	1,740,109	26
Maine	19,740	583,248	3
Maryland	168,712	2,687,448	6
Massachusetts	0	12,071,477	0
Michigan	33,837	8,756,456	0
Minnesota	342,433	1,303,464	26
Mississippi	200,563	327,251	61
Missouri	235,778	1,370,524	17
Montana	—	245,611	0
Nebraska	123,720	374,052	33
Nevada	103,268	243,810	42
New Hampshire	269,681	956,061	28
New Jersey	144,304	3,802,036	4
New Mexico	22,458	120,757	19
New York	0	10,968,362	0
North Carolina	234,279	1,035,762	23
North Dakota	—	314,788	0
Ohio	316,012	4,430,582	7
Oklahoma	35,064	550,249	6
Oregon	2,804,395	5,336,046	53
Pennsylvania	2,344,776	14,034,383	17
Rhode Island	317,018	567,558	56
South Carolina	151,432	553,872	27
South Dakota	826	271,703	0
Tennessee	863,934	1,367,373	63
Texas	81,908	6,129,960	1
Utah	3,978	1,083,593	0
Vermont	—	1,092,247	0
Virginia	658,867	1,802,512	37
Washington	1,008,682	2,276,975	44
West Virginia	44,382	711,979	6
Wisconsin	976,349	2,275,872	43
Wyoming	41,815	278,157	15
Puerto Rico	—	0	—
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$25,188,857	\$142,587,820	

Table 14.4

Chapter 1 Even Start Program

Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$38,254	\$1,362,097	3
Alaska	—	250,000	0
Arizona	91,892	642,554	14
Arkansas	196,221	761,977	26
California	30,418	5,581,205	1
Colorado	85,832	530,900	16
Connecticut	118,591	695,996	17
Delaware	0	250,000	0
District of Columbia	90,473	250,000	36
Florida	1,135,638	2,787,560	41
Georgia	425,666	1,872,710	23
Hawaii	42,774	250,000	17
Idaho	61,373	250,000	25
Illinois	143,371	3,074,122	5
Indiana	224,753	1,046,755	21
Iowa	240,906	525,683	46
Kansas	—	442,161	0
Kentucky	431,264	1,144,264	38
Louisiana	80,809	1,524,716	5
Maine	9,657	352,520	3
Maryland	665	1,096,442	0
Massachusetts	—	1,515,046	0
Michigan	133,532	2,569,846	5
Minnesota	79,295	740,366	11
Mississippi	500,136	1,231,473	41
Missouri	222,921	1,094,823	20
Montana	—	250,000	0
Nebraska	87,501	325,500	27
Nevada	14,594	250,000	6
New Hampshire	0	250,000	0
New Jersey	111,770	2,122,297	5
New Mexico	91,069	450,980	20
New York	354,610	6,995,725	5
North Carolina	186,416	1,628,946	11
North Dakota	72,500	250,000	29
Ohio	0	2,448,087	0
Oklahoma	240,328	635,248	38
Oregon	259,775	542,958	48
Pennsylvania	1,444,725	3,309,829	44
Rhode Island	69,395	250,000	28
South Carolina	566,426	997,021	57
South Dakota	32,638	255,482	13
Tennessee	459,760	1,349,053	34
Texas	287,868	4,037,741	7
Utah	11,280	299,886	4
Vermont	—	250,000	0
Virginia	669,893	1,270,547	53
Washington	182,769	724,180	25
West Virginia	282,032	563,842	50
Wisconsin	422,478	968,118	44
Wyoming	17,104	250,000	7
Puerto Rico	652,301	2,581,344	25
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$10,249,372	\$65,100,000	

Table 14.5

Chapter 1 State Administration
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$1,162,174	\$1,218,782	95
Alaska	—	375,000	0
Arizona	143,667	627,354	23
Arkansas	348,817	707,110	49
California	70,507	5,849,151	1
Colorado	96,117	479,401	20
Connecticut	104,330	626,249	17
Delaware	0	375,000	0
District of Columbia	131,157	375,000	35
Florida	8,162	2,652,345	0
Georgia	1,105,926	1,651,541	67
Hawaii	355,695	375,000	95
Idaho	0	375,000	0
Illinois	399,917	2,818,017	14
Indiana	204,655	894,028	23
Iowa	0	430,579	0
Kansas	—	415,611	0
Kentucky	349,155	1,037,531	34
Louisiana	571,920	1,374,953	42
Maine	44,592	375,000	12
Maryland	—	942,929	0
Massachusetts	—	1,430,000	0
Michigan	2,277,842	2,337,101	97
Minnesota	0	637,608	0
Mississippi	1,096,993	1,096,993	100
Missouri	—	947,427	0
Montana	—	375,000	0
Nebraska	2,041	375,000	1
Nevada	54,977	375,000	15
New Hampshire	170,779	375,000	46
New Jersey	1,003,785	1,862,584	54
New Mexico	319,708	412,563	77
New York	0	6,216,140	0
North Carolina	725,601	1,421,309	51
North Dakota	7,873	375,000	2
Ohio	0	2,083,787	0
Oklahoma	455,345	546,126	83
Oregon	0	566,205	0
Pennsylvania	1,470,971	2,911,530	51
Rhode Island	98,675	375,000	26
South Carolina	454,587	869,216	52
South Dakota	46,198	375,000	12
Tennessee	303,730	1,190,786	26
Texas	186,341	3,887,263	5
Utah	375,000	375,000	100
Vermont	—	375,000	0
Virginia	832,756	1,090,523	76
Washington	108,773	724,039	15
West Virginia	327,395	487,016	67
Wisconsin	0	815,838	0
Wyoming	375,000	375,000	100
Puerto Rico	1,387,517	2,310,365	60
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$15,791,161	\$61,570,000	

Table 14.6

Chapter 1 Capital Expenses
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$165,915	\$169,305	98
Alaska	—	24,745	0
Arizona	133,722	225,305	59
Arkansas	118,375	124,374	95
California	127,819	4,472,682	3
Colorado	0	143,692	0
Connecticut	216,740	680,474	32
Delaware	38,275	127,630	30
District of Columbia	0	122,637	0
Florida	650,086	650,086	100
Georgia	0	235,073	0
Hawaii	18,291	42,977	43
Idaho	21,257	35,380	60
Illinois	25,700	1,477,943	2
Indiana	120,020	794,212	15
Iowa	362,273	499,883	72
Kansas	—	282,826	0
Kentucky	452,942	658,986	69
Louisiana	453,877	1,305,816	35
Maine	1	144,560	0
Maryland	88,833	399,168	22
Massachusetts	—	1,480,113	0
Michigan	9,326	827,639	1
Minnesota	172,750	1,150,837	15
Mississippi	433,246	433,246	100
Missouri	872,787	872,787	100
Montana	—	58,171	0
Nebraska	173,909	336,873	52
Nevada	1,585	24,527	6
New Hampshire	91,455	118,730	77
New Jersey	2,596,438	2,596,438	100
New Mexico	0	265,678	0
New York	0	8,609,141	0
North Carolina	98,544	98,544	100
North Dakota	106,575	106,575	100
Ohio	0	1,286,064	0
Oklahoma	45,207	77,706	58
Oregon	134,575	134,575	100
Pennsylvania	1,878,665	4,680,023	40
Rhode Island	156,932	156,932	100
South Carolina	13,505	64,032	21
South Dakota	112,919	173,646	65
Tennessee	30,000	99,846	30
Texas	18,022	1,090,061	2
Utah	0	20,403	0
Vermont	—	71,195	0
Virginia	117,403	130,234	90
Washington	116,333	236,158	49
West Virginia	61,644	61,644	100
Wisconsin	651,882	670,707	97
Wyoming	10,419	10,419	100
Puerto Rico	0	1,492,702	0
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$10,898,247	\$40,054,000	

Table 14.7

Chapter 1 Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$23,535	\$435,124	5
Alaska	—	195,978	0
Arizona	26,822	314,502	9
Arkansas	21,898	281,449	8
California	0	3,569,080	0
Colorado	0	250,062	0
Connecticut	30,938	536,134	5
Delaware	0	105,512	0
District of Columbia	431,514	675,132	64
Florida	219,512	954,792	23
Georgia	124,369	709,009	18
Hawaii	9,504	101,402	9
Idaho	0	103,025	0
Illinois	69,192	1,189,341	6
Indiana	0	856,533	0
Iowa	7,438	309,911	2
Kansas	—	723,640	0
Kentucky	40,953	592,827	7
Louisiana	238,397	608,943	39
Maine	21,509	282,256	8
Maryland	102,436	993,705	10
Massachusetts	—	738,156	0
Michigan	415,679	1,162,571	36
Minnesota	0	240,606	0
Mississippi	249,469	388,503	64
Missouri	174,906	620,031	28
Montana	—	167,269	0
Nebraska	83,989	187,330	45
Nevada	186,049	225,113	83
New Hampshire	88,305	174,452	51
New Jersey	383,756	1,535,019	25
New Mexico	12,088	252,095	5
New York	0	3,710,637	0
North Carolina	51,925	1,079,228	5
North Dakota	0	30,437	0
Ohio	401	2,510,323	0
Oklahoma	16,579	183,604	9
Oregon	29,953	683,441	4
Pennsylvania	258,215	1,086,082	24
Rhode Island	217,901	294,399	74
South Carolina	653,955	1,157,452	56
South Dakota	25,271	93,816	27
Tennessee	498,980	736,142	68
Texas	36,224	1,436,074	3
Utah	0	180,726	0
Vermont	—	97,557	0
Virginia	106,202	848,268	13
Washington	275,147	1,194,109	23
West Virginia	215,094	259,913	83
Wisconsin	197,022	700,872	28
Wyoming	20,509	121,190	17
Puerto Rico	128,517	170,228	75
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$5,565,636	\$36,054,000	

Table 14.8

Chapter 1 State Program Improvement Grants
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$133,484	\$483,709	28
Alaska	-	180,000	0
Arizona	102,606	248,984	41
Arkansas	67,476	280,637	24
California	299,416	2,321,406	13
Colorado	73,876	190,264	39
Connecticut	79,450	248,545	32
Delaware	87,000	180,000	48
District of Columbia	180,000	180,000	100
Florida	344,823	1,052,660	33
Georgia	45,220	655,462	7
Hawaii	106,660	180,000	59
Idaho	0	180,000	0
Illinois	674,992	1,118,412	60
Indiana	74,620	354,821	21
Iowa	143,996	180,000	80
Kansas	-	180,000	0
Kentucky	230,147	411,774	56
Louisiana	415,117	545,690	76
Maine	0	180,000	0
Maryland	365,833	374,229	98
Massachusetts	-	567,537	0
Michigan	304,987	927,547	33
Minnesota	186,701	253,053	74
Mississippi	433,524	435,374	100
Missouri	35,790	376,014	10
Montana	-	180,000	0
Nebraska	154,916	180,000	86
Nevada	168,395	180,000	94
New Hampshire	50,890	180,000	28
New Jersey	739,221	739,221	100
New Mexico	122,962	180,000	68
New York	94,751	2,467,056	4
North Carolina	62,335	564,088	11
North Dakota	124,005	180,000	69
Ohio	0	827,011	0
Oklahoma	215,359	216,746	99
Oregon	171,423	224,715	76
Pennsylvania	746,928	1,155,526	65
Rhode Island	179,999	180,000	100
South Carolina	344,974	344,974	100
South Dakota	56,798	180,000	32
Tennessee	40,069	472,598	8
Texas	386,717	1,542,774	25
Utah	2,282	180,000	1
Vermont	-	180,000	0
Virginia	432,806	432,806	100
Washington	207,178	287,356	72
West Virginia	180,793	193,286	94
Wisconsin	170,185	323,789	53
Wyoming	178,900	180,000	99
Puerto Rico	745,036	916,936	81
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$9,217,604	\$24,975,000	

Table 14.9

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Grants to States
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$10,368,351	\$40,121,862	26
Alaska	—	5,148,324	0
Arizona	9,461,128	24,285,654	39
Arkansas	4,013,207	18,751,830	21
California	5,615,106	200,622,009	3
Colorado	6,931,108	22,708,014	31
Connecticut	2,531,347	25,387,257	10
Delaware	141,376	4,737,016	3
District of Columbia	319,128	1,137,654	28
Florida	33,035,004	99,773,518	33
Georgia	7,098,037	43,099,754	16
Hawaii	4,930,526	5,415,839	91
Idaho	1,919,548	8,873,864	22
Illinois	21,879,621	82,748,038	26
Indiana	4,102,124	45,450,032	9
Iowa	0	24,586,762	0
Kansas	—	18,187,305	0
Kentucky	6,186,535	32,350,420	19
Louisiana	365,935	30,494,614	1
Maine	249,359	11,023,403	2
Maryland	3,959,575	36,079,237	11
Massachusetts	—	55,977,325	0
Michigan	2,500,499	64,287,893	4
Minnesota	2,506,777	32,950,587	8
Mississippi	10,142,296	24,737,520	41
Missouri	7,257,027	41,904,337	17
Montana	—	7,197,085	0
Nebraska	5,128,059	14,406,869	36
Nevada	844,082	8,175,786	10
New Hampshire	1,111,206	7,896,801	14
New Jersey	—	73,054,014	0
New Mexico	4,671,103	15,529,365	30
New York	0	125,568,396	0
North Carolina	8,638,004	51,397,213	17
North Dakota	—	4,869,339	0
Ohio	114,335	82,817,272	0
Oklahoma	5,177,657	27,533,519	19
Oregon	4,899,596	19,295,872	25
Pennsylvania	6,130,289	78,161,371	8
Rhode Island	3,217,326	8,431,830	38
South Carolina	1,320,051	32,227,929	4
South Dakota	37,097	5,989,377	1
Tennessee	41,711,410	44,210,780	94
Texas	16,358,450	144,662,710	11
Utah	1,194,180	19,384,361	6
Vermont	—	4,141,765	0
Virginia	17,489,657	48,688,884	36
Washington	8,694,629	35,424,175	25
West Virginia	6,480,584	17,508,072	37
Wisconsin	8,051,099	35,942,408	22
Wyoming	4,291,141	4,689,084	92
Puerto Rico	476,189	14,330,670	3
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$291,073,569	\$1,932,375,015	

Table 14.10

Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities (IDEA)
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$1,886,873	\$5,885,805	32
Alaska	—	1,043,491	0
Arizona	1,408,003	3,943,417	36
Arkansas	1,248,090	3,563,455	35
California	1,062,213	34,813,572	3
Colorado	1,129,176	3,048,537	37
Connecticut	350,743	4,476,008	8
Delaware	852	1,310,188	0
District of Columbia	200,876	208,859	96
Florida	5,088,712	11,740,282	43
Georgia	814,779	6,329,229	13
Hawaii	639,634	721,367	89
Idaho	429,274	1,914,272	22
Illinois	10,257,507	18,516,148	55
Indiana	863,190	6,040,040	14
Iowa	21,462	4,339,446	0
Kansas	—	3,246,953	0
Kentucky	3,922,575	9,782,631	40
Louisiana	263,261	5,506,646	5
Maine	26,522	1,961,667	1
Maryland	664,579	6,245,685	11
Massachusetts	0	8,101,317	0
Michigan	316,270	11,646,295	3
Minnesota	0	7,224,912	0
Mississippi	1,963,131	3,667,081	54
Missouri	—	4,118,537	0
Montana	—	1,433,897	0
Nebraska	601,007	2,220,331	27
Nevada	171,358	1,460,406	12
New Hampshire	242,434	1,011,359	24
New Jersey	—	11,824,629	0
New Mexico	1,388,591	2,081,360	67
New York	0	23,287,771	0
North Carolina	3,291,385	8,976,918	37
North Dakota	—	796,877	0
Ohio	1,342,936	8,804,207	15
Oklahoma	1,913,646	4,255,099	45
Oregon	174,131	966,374	18
Pennsylvania	1,964,020	11,096,836	18
Rhode Island	746,770	1,397,748	53
South Carolina	374,526	6,965,445	5
South Dakota	12,663	1,761,645	1
Tennessee	6,458,379	6,851,376	94
Texas	1,760,275	19,919,519	9
Utah	1,045	2,748,905	0
Vermont	—	708,514	0
Virginia	8,309,915	8,639,530	96
Washington	2,468,910	7,759,109	32
West Virginia	1,147,761	2,613,950	44
Wisconsin	3,624,120	8,711,827	42
Wyoming	323,830	1,071,607	30
Puerto Rico	1,458,040	2,969,010	49
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$68,875,424	\$319,730,089	

Table 14.11

Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (IDEA)
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$1,651,110	\$1,163,960	142
Alaska	855,556	965,240	89
Arizona	2,953,343	2,953,343	100
Arkansas	1,461,652	1,649,038	89
California	24,494,387	24,494,387	100
Colorado	0	2,511,693	0
Connecticut	455,753	2,329,754	20
Delaware	855,556	965,240	89
District of Columbia		500,000	0
Florida	1,234,099	8,587,229	14
Georgia	1,730,936	2,031,998	85
Hawaii	0	965,240	0
Idaho	113,080	965,240	12
Illinois	3,095,591	8,603,758	36
Indiana	1,551,947	1,551,947	100
Iowa	0	1,923,777	0
Kansas	1,663,102	1,876,315	89
Kentucky	130,532	979,831	13
Louisiana	1,818,519	3,315,737	55
Maine	—	500,000	0
Maryland	1,673,983	3,645,460	46
Massachusetts	0	4,209,306	0
Michigan	1,123,328	7,110,229	16
Minnesota	58,569	1,288,905	5
Mississippi	—	0	—
Missouri	312,614	1,453,306	22
Montana	70,094	965,240	7
Nebraska	500,000	500,000	100
Nevada	0	965,240	0
New Hampshire	965,240	965,240	100
New Jersey	—	5,451,120	0
New Mexico	48,328	1,244,208	4
New York	0	12,777,292	0
North Carolina	—	4,673,355	0
North Dakota	855,556	965,240	89
Ohio	3,515,636	7,885,414	45
Oklahoma	966,831	2,247,495	43
Oregon	1,783,733	2,012,411	89
Pennsylvania	8,001,336	8,001,336	100
Rhode Island	109,648	965,240	11
South Carolina	880,835	1,045,591	84
South Dakota	638,720	965,240	66
Tennessee	2,979,366	3,361,326	89
Texas	—	13,923,708	0
Utah	0	1,711,006	0
Vermont	—	965,240	0
Virginia	3,995,496	4,507,726	89
Washington	1,407,274	1,407,274	100
West Virginia		1,048,304	0
Wisconsin	699,802	3,569,982	20
Wyoming	855,556	965,240	89
Puerto Rico	—	1,361,241	0
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$75,507,108	\$170,991,642	

Table 14.12

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	1,807,272	18,493,908	10
Alaska	--	4,214,921	0
Arizona	2,960,184	14,813,300	20
Arkansas	0	10,276,155	0
California	4,641,087	95,689,053	5
Colorado	668,151	11,448,761	6
Connecticut	287,007	9,005,327	3
Delaware	69,262	4,214,921	2
District of Columbia	1,123,870	4,214,921	27
Florida	4,330,430	41,552,691	10
Georgia	3,758,567	26,758,908	14
Hawaii	2,007,183	4,699,626	43
Idaho	855,831	4,699,626	18
Illinois	2,713,796	37,481,798	7
Indiana	2,945,255	22,791,404	13
Iowa	187,814	10,662,123	2
Kansas	--	8,940,430	0
Kentucky	1,981,479	16,637,536	12
Louisiana	3,989,483	19,221,631	21
Maine	322,732	4,695,577	7
Maryland	501,038	13,742,757	4
Massachusetts	--	17,429,978	0
Michigan	987,887	34,720,846	3
Minnesota	2,683,843	15,092,540	18
Mississippi	4,859,136	12,364,726	39
Missouri	749,737	19,059,451	4
Montana	--	4,214,921	0
Nebraska	1,810,186	5,917,914	31
Nevada	740	4,699,626	0
New Hampshire	1,516,724	4,699,626	32
New Jersey	--	21,151,258	0
New Mexico	1,165,256	6,595,354	18
New York	0	52,699,128	0
North Carolina	4,102,034	28,486,370	14
North Dakota	426,941	4,214,921	10
Ohio	5,094,055	41,619,711	12
Oklahoma	2,019,471	13,368,617	15
Oregon	3,637,754	10,379,115	35
Pennsylvania	5,003,355	41,635,031	12
Rhode Island	1,278,211	4,699,626	27
South Carolina	3,323,342	16,293,814	20
South Dakota	337,258	4,214,921	8
Tennessee	3,633,275	20,831,856	17
Texas	4,484,961	71,509,430	6
Utah	--	8,372,087	0
Vermont	--	4,214,921	0
Virginia	2,755,488	21,516,428	13
Washington	1,083,204	16,653,997	7
West Virginia	109,794	8,009,762	1
Wisconsin	2,751,013	18,463,176	15
Wyoming	1,110,040	4,214,921	26
Puerto Rico	2,535,586	17,816,604	14
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	90,074,146	939,416,050	

Table 14.13

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Tech-Prep Education
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$44,619	\$1,808,501	2
Alaska	—	160,609	0
Arizona	104,060	1,448,578	7
Arkansas	0	1,004,895	0
California	854,601	9,357,339	9
Colorado	250,427	1,119,563	22
Connecticut	485,816	880,622	55
Delaware	29,731	217,099	14
District of Columbia	139,920	179,938	78
Florida	378,648	4,063,397	9
Georgia	291,167	2,616,728	11
Hawaii	210,048	358,614	59
Idaho	149,370	435,623	34
Illinois	714,797	3,665,308	20
Indiana	631,188	2,228,749	28
Iowa	891,115	1,042,639	85
Kansas	—	874,276	0
Kentucky	44,749	1,626,968	3
Louisiana	364,657	1,879,665	19
Maine	39,723	459,176	9
Maryland	157,724	1,343,891	12
Massachusetts	—	1,704,461	0
Michigan	299,217	3,395,318	9
Minnesota	45,885	1,475,885	3
Mississippi	1,145,229	1,209,134	95
Missouri	1,647,990	1,863,805	88
Montana	—	317,518	0
Nebraska	330,071	578,707	57
Nevada	0	379,529	0
New Hampshire	155,821	328,238	47
New Jersey	—	2,068,361	0
New Mexico	165,618	644,953	26
New York	474,671	5,153,396	9
North Carolina	71,088	2,785,654	3
North Dakota	79,272	269,429	29
Ohio	46	4,069,951	0
Oklahoma	135,697	1,307,304	10
Oregon	177,820	1,014,963	18
Pennsylvania	908,414	4,071,449	22
Rhode Island	80,346	354,695	23
South Carolina	263,111	1,593,356	17
South Dakota	0	282,514	0
Tennessee	728,569	2,037,127	36
Texas	0	6,992,837	0
Utah	18,647	818,698	2
Vermont	—	214,951	0
Virginia	888,733	2,104,071	42
Washington	34,865	1,628,578	2
West Virginia	31,549	783,267	4
Wisconsin	908,164	1,805,496	50
Wyoming	52,394	182,117	29
Puerto Rico	273,435	1,742,268	16
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$14,425,577	\$89,950,208	

Table 14.14

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Consumer and Homemaking Education
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$26,080	\$673,679	4
Alaska	-	160,350	0
Arizona	51,274	539,605	10
Arkansas	307,963	374,330	82
California	423,448	3,485,668	12
Colorado	65,519	417,045	16
Connecticut	6,683	341,284	2
Delaware	52,349	170,576	31
District of Columbia	168,060	170,576	99
Florida	198,327	1,513,643	13
Georgia	529,864	974,749	54
Hawaii	38,580	175,000	22
Idaho	0	175,000	0
Illinois	147,556	1,396,269	11
Indiana	195,094	830,224	23
Iowa	16,437	393,435	4
Kansas	-	325,674	0
Kentucky	0	606,057	0
Louisiana	132,999	700,188	19
Maine	32,508	182,533	18
Maryland	28,572	542,940	5
Massachusetts	-	747,197	0
Michigan	135,426	1,275,142	11
Minnesota	60,534	563,529	11
Mississippi	243,395	450,411	54
Missouri	139,191	714,768	19
Montana	-	170,576	0
Nebraska	122,693	216,830	57
Nevada	84	175,000	0
New Hampshire	40,305	175,000	23
New Jersey	-	823,796	0
New Mexico	122,837	240,249	51
New York	0	2,129,936	0
North Carolina	199,938	1,037,675	19
North Dakota	29,238	170,576	17
Ohio	793,392	1,516,084	52
Oklahoma	320,601	486,980	66
Oregon	218,449	378,081	58
Pennsylvania	855,998	1,592,370	54
Rhode Island	71,799	175,000	41
South Carolina	377,624	593,536	64
South Dakota	2,660	170,576	2
Tennessee	694,384	758,844	92
Texas	99,812	2,604,879	4
Utah	2,534	304,971	1
Vermont	-	170,576	0
Virginia	73,663	783,780	9
Washington	160,215	606,656	26
West Virginia	3,630	300,550	1
Wisconsin	169,869	679,476	25
Wyoming	58,505	170,576	34
Puerto Rico	196,811	649,007	30
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$7,418,089	\$34,981,452	

Table 14.15

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Community-Based Organizations
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$60,027	\$236,040	25
Alaska	—	54,164	0
Arizona	23,565	189,064	12
Arkansas	38,945	131,156	30
California	107,039	1,221,296	9
Colorado	45,187	146,122	31
Connecticut	19	114,936	0
Delaware	0	54,164	0
District of Columbia	11,102	54,164	20
Florida	93,861	530,342	18
Georgia	91,344	341,527	27
Hawaii	49,848	60,000	83
Idaho	60,000	60,000	100
Illinois	35,820	478,385	7
Indiana	134,785	290,890	46
Iowa	88,152	136,082	65
Kansas	—	114,108	0
Kentucky	24,233	212,347	11
Louisiana	124,662	245,328	51
Maine	58,925	59,930	98
Maryland	—	175,401	0
Massachusetts	—	222,461	0
Michigan	114,293	443,147	26
Minnesota	0	192,628	0
Mississippi	71,960	157,813	46
Missouri	39,376	243,258	16
Montana	—	54,735	0
Nebraska	35,306	75,531	47
Nevada	0	60,000	0
New Hampshire	5,989	60,000	10
New Jersey	—	269,956	0
New Mexico	15,507	84,177	18
New York	0	672,606	0
North Carolina	142,034	363,575	39
North Dakota	16,465	54,164	30
Ohio	4,301	531,198	1
Oklahoma	11,229	170,625	7
Oregon	88,449	132,470	67
Pennsylvania	30,203	531,393	6
Rhode Island	4,571	60,000	8
South Carolina	68,396	207,960	33
South Dakota	9,497	54,164	18
Tennessee	146,326	265,880	55
Texas	234,602	912,684	26
Utah	0	106,854	0
Vermont	—	54,164	0
Virginia	157,196	274,617	57
Washington	0	212,557	0
West Virginia	559	102,230	1
Wisconsin	157,648	235,648	67
Wyoming	68	54,164	0
Puerto Rico	0	227,396	0
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$2,401,489	\$11,993,501	

Table 14.16

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$280,971	\$286,752	98
Alaska	-	10,386	0
Arizona	5,508	124,007	4
Arkansas	21,200	150,366	14
California	1,078	1,067,720	0
Colorado	7,894	58,556	13
Connecticut	15,696	78,385	20
Delaware	0	25,000	0
District of Columbia	-	61,150	0
Florida	150,873	513,928	29
Georgia	1,405	334,659	0
Hawaii	12,346	23,796	52
Idaho	5,330	23,796	22
Illinois	-	468,699	0
Indiana	-	68,761	0
Iowa	4,749	29,977	16
Kansas	-	33,905	0
Kentucky	-	214,228	0
Louisiana	-	294,674	0
Maine	0	37,926	0
Maryland	91,178	133,911	68
Massachusetts	-	212,896	0
Michigan	50,182	341,290	15
Minnesota	0	66,609	0
Mississippi	96,321	249,267	39
Missouri	-	158,284	0
Montana	-	19,561	0
Nebraska	30,104	30,104	100
Nevada	9,967	9,967	100
New Hampshire	-	5,546	0
New Jersey	-	316,418	0
New Mexico	85,488	95,156	90
New York	39,649	1,184,667	3
North Carolina	26,903	239,753	11
North Dakota	-	22,141	0
Ohio	21,074	259,909	8
Oklahoma	-	88,621	0
Oregon	23,796	23,796	100
Pennsylvania	108,536	356,580	30
Rhode Island	6,507	37,028	18
South Carolina	16,873	175,509	10
South Dakota	-	30,187	0
Tennessee	0	270,022	0
Texas	388,808	713,195	55
Utah	0	23,796	0
Vermont	-	14,316	0
Virginia	0	181,709	0
Washington	4,031	60,003	7
West Virginia	0	92,296	0
Wisconsin	10,678	79,136	13
Wyoming	-	5,546	0
Puerto Rico	58,561	546,110	11
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$1,517,145	\$9,950,000	

Table 14.17

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$3,022,504	\$8,749,349	35
Alaska	-	2,473,775	0
Arizona	474,582	6,887,191	7
Arkansas	85,513	5,075,368	2
California	4,926,221	54,527,127	9
Colorado	104,901	5,949,498	2
Connecticut	494,637	5,465,135	9
Delaware	175,276	2,472,840	7
District of Columbia	0	2,461,752	0
Florida	7,502,579	21,316,063	35
Georgia	974,645	13,316,978	7
Hawaii	814,841	2,499,110	33
Idaho	344,566	2,509,093	14
Illinois	3,974,091	22,619,328	18
Indiana	1,332,885	10,473,739	13
Iowa	26,307	5,235,484	1
Kansas	461,395	4,649,207	10
Kentucky	2,241,800	7,762,704	29
Louisiana	2,793,764	9,975,591	28
Maine	477,085	2,507,520	19
Maryland	5,069,770	8,467,466	60
Massachusetts	93,763	10,270,668	1
Michigan	5,732,393	18,739,657	31
Minnesota	77,008	8,154,975	1
Mississippi	943,908	6,631,490	14
Missouri	168,116	9,696,563	2
Montana	3,340	2,488,251	0
Nebraska	924,587	3,065,191	30
Nevada	61,152	2,501,606	2
New Hampshire	648,906	2,498,245	26
New Jersey	3,903,127	14,001,562	28
New Mexico	1,693,657	3,438,963	49
New York	0	36,318,112	0
North Carolina	846,081	12,131,465	7
North Dakota	12,234	2,476,993	0
Ohio	102,387	20,644,140	0
Oklahoma	1,241,624	6,141,836	20
Oregon	945,425	5,205,180	18
Pennsylvania	2,771,244	21,858,728	13
Rhode Island	736,981	2,486,935	30
South Carolina	1,077,439	7,181,731	15
South Dakota	696,697	2,482,228	28
Tennessee	1,519,576	9,619,642	16
Texas	4,334,524	35,516,615	12
Utah	1,492,880	4,219,799	35
Vermont	0	2,468,793	0
Virginia	4,715,160	11,042,909	43
Washington	1,752,247	8,631,499	20
West Virginia	1,061,860	3,686,445	29
Wisconsin	3,152,908	9,309,526	34
Wyoming	869,362	2,468,449	35
Puerto Rico	3,607,033	11,192,486	32
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$76,875,948	\$490,772,514	

Table 14.18

Chapter 2 State and Local Programs
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$2,066,334	\$7,328,568	28
Alaska	-	2,232,875	0
Arizona	321,090	6,504,198	5
Arkansas	638,219	4,313,678	15
California	275,414	50,587,039	1
Colorado	297,931	5,749,249	5
Connecticut	216,001	4,925,683	4
Delaware	14,422	2,232,875	1
District of Columbia	1,019,912	2,232,875	46
Florida	5,209,020	19,057,669	27
Georgia	355,790	11,640,460	3
Hawaii	336,893	2,232,875	15
Idaho	522	2,232,875	0
Illinois	3,048,327	19,828,655	15
Indiana	1,592,866	9,991,777	16
Iowa	0	4,967,755	0
Kansas	-	4,472,064	0
Kentucky	952,227	6,645,601	14
Louisiana	3,013,890	8,435,432	36
Maine	158,259	2,232,875	7
Maryland	382,697	7,601,962	5
Massachusetts	-	8,888,881	0
Michigan	1,693,275	16,596,553	10
Minnesota	618,547	7,843,509	8
Mississippi	2,444,012	5,210,805	47
Missouri	44,454	8,935,943	0
Montana	-	2,232,875	0
Nebraska	1,118,596	2,923,950	38
Nevada	263,469	2,232,875	12
New Hampshire	1,186,896	2,232,875	53
New Jersey	1,798,464	11,971,756	15
New Mexico	737,530	3,032,221	24
New York	20,023	28,386,382	0
North Carolina	938,928	10,841,218	9
North Dakota	134,709	2,232,875	6
Ohio	1,553	19,038,335	0
Oklahoma	1,035,706	5,769,199	18
Oregon	791,297	4,939,707	16
Pennsylvania	1,617,810	18,879,165	9
Rhode Island	1,085,065	2,232,875	49
South Carolina	1,741,836	6,273,707	28
South Dakota	739,141	2,232,875	33
Tennessee	1,157,351	8,346,317	14
Texas	4,367,162	22,563,373	13
Utah	0	4,326,408	0
Vermont	-	2,232,875	0
Virginia	4,762,015	10,032,177	47
Washington	2,620,887	8,454,219	31
West Virginia	1,000,921	3,183,944	31
Wisconsin	1,500,041	8,772,171	17
Wyoming	385,135	2,232,875	17
Puerto Rico	1,126,279	8,054,920	14
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$53,704,637	\$446,574,900	

Table 14.19

Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$1,776,897	\$4,488,074	40
Alaska	—	1,187,200	0
Arizona	2,791,914	2,956,352	94
Arkansas	145,877	2,554,482	6
California	899,285	24,117,685	4
Colorado	142,096	2,451,463	6
Connecticut	250,193	2,530,578	10
Delaware	23,221	1,187,200	2
District of Columbia	692,005	1,187,200	58
Florida	3,669,056	9,991,182	37
Georgia	443,625	6,450,103	7
Hawaii	1,005,124	1,187,200	85
Idaho	265,214	1,187,200	22
Illinois	2,106,775	10,911,073	19
Indiana	1,914,970	4,417,124	43
Iowa	235,448	2,228,997	11
Kansas	11,000	1,931,879	1
Kentucky	1,265,839	3,869,498	33
Louisiana	1,526,547	5,054,569	30
Maine	126,669	1,187,200	11
Maryland	964,832	3,944,060	24
Massachusetts	336,435	5,044,215	7
Michigan	1,609,809	8,907,186	18
Minnesota	290,633	3,389,213	9
Mississippi	2,838,052	3,671,227	77
Missouri	853,749	4,335,849	20
Montana	360	1,187,200	0
Nebraska	708,384	1,292,844	55
Nevada	75,526	1,187,200	6
New Hampshire	622,546	1,187,200	52
New Jersey	1,414,493	6,991,075	20
New Mexico	189,530	1,645,129	12
New York	0	20,224,408	0
North Carolina	1,245,684	5,690,087	22
North Dakota	680,758	1,187,200	57
Ohio	1,338,989	9,220,461	15
Oklahoma	407,580	2,660,781	15
Oregon	672,697	2,215,541	30
Pennsylvania	3,357,748	10,765,819	31
Rhode Island	715,458	1,187,200	60
South Carolina	1,599,694	3,481,536	46
South Dakota	235,636	1,187,200	20
Tennessee	1,094,723	4,708,113	23
Texas	3,510,574	16,012,477	22
Utah	0	1,543,830	0
Vermont	0	1,187,200	0
Virginia	4,664,453	5,051,152	92
Washington	3,009,804	3,467,795	87
West Virginia	227,787	1,815,641	13
Wisconsin	1,304,250	4,011,557	33
Wyoming	267,872	1,187,200	23
Puerto Rico	2,542,413	6,776,145	38
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$53,529,811	\$237,440,000	

Table 14.20

Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$690,077	\$4,814,742	14
Alaska	0	481,658	0
Arizona	88,816	2,484,325	4
Arkansas	342,307	3,017,869	11
California	3,390,045	19,668,067	17
Colorado	77,808	2,224,967	3
Connecticut	318,988	3,000,603	11
Delaware	72,759	787,167	9
District of Columbia	325,506	890,857	37
Florida	1,359,483	9,969,719	14
Georgia	806,093	6,651,103	12
Hawaii	632,997	972,246	65
Idaho	20,000	969,358	2
Illinois	760,206	11,161,433	7
Indiana	381,059	5,460,288	7
Iowa	0	2,668,147	0
Kansas	0	2,126,682	0
Kentucky	1,016,028	4,832,776	21
Louisiana	481,987	4,925,578	10
Maine	88,472	1,269,672	7
Maryland	295,465	4,239,779	7
Massachusetts	0	4,995,737	0
Michigan	375,140	8,669,587	4
Minnesota	0	3,457,784	0
Mississippi	0	3,234,677	0
Missouri	2,158,497	5,318,559	41
Montana	0	853,631	0
Nebraska	459,440	1,467,541	31
Nevada	67,505	867,443	8
New Hampshire	0	1,002,664	0
New Jersey	0	7,237,900	0
New Mexico	234,529	1,399,668	17
New York	0	17,354,861	0
North Carolina	187,981	7,420,732	3
North Dakota	130,823	836,224	16
Ohio	10,394	10,400,533	0
Oklahoma	1,570,566	3,180,486	49
Oregon	481,910	2,244,326	21
Pennsylvania	1,949,765	12,053,014	16
Rhode Island	223,660	1,282,238	17
South Carolina	322,315	4,045,425	8
South Dakota	11,782	864,486	1
Tennessee	1,518,626	5,745,449	26
Texas	1,337,555	15,038,058	9
Utah	8,804	1,104,231	1
Vermont	0	672,965	0
Virginia	1,068,363	5,929,140	18
Washington	140,565	3,195,020	4
West Virginia	47,603	2,566,069	2
Wisconsin	798,285	4,338,778	18
Wyoming	27,042	566,872	5
Puerto Rico	2,264,203	4,810,829	47
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$24,279,246	\$234,771,963	

Table 14.21

Library Services and Construction Act - Public Library Services
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$1,346,333	\$1,346,333	100
Alaska	356,050	356,050	100
Arizona	1,239,842	1,239,842	100
Arkansas	844,945	866,912	97
California	8,643,055	8,643,055	100
Colorado	430,183	1,134,635	38
Connecticut	678,281	1,132,570	60
Delaware	148,541	388,995	38
District of Columbia	372,180	372,180	100
Florida	3,198,596	3,870,549	83
Georgia	0	2,037,900	0
Hawaii	0	514,410	0
Idaho	351,387	485,619	72
Illinois	3,439,164	3,442,914	100
Indiana	180,839	1,772,903	10
Iowa	0	987,778	0
Kansas	0	902,899	0
Kentucky	844,561	1,245,535	68
Louisiana	208,792	1,397,226	15
Maine	255,302	548,369	47
Maryland	193,970	1,556,524	12
Massachusetts	0	1,906,887	0
Michigan	2,786,304	2,837,119	98
Minnesota	0	1,441,236	0
Mississippi	607,256	930,033	65
Missouri	253,561	1,651,737	15
Montana	15,214	426,698	4
Nebraska	521,901	647,795	81
Nevada	308,258	540,966	57
New Hampshire	139,318	514,700	27
New Jersey	-	2,393,090	0
New Mexico	124,781	629,832	20
New York	0	5,303,975	0
North Carolina	2,016,796	2,080,575	97
North Dakota	0	381,231	0
Ohio	2,704,765	3,277,376	83
Oklahoma	308,179	1,092,417	28
Oregon	0	1,006,380	0
Pennsylvania	1,356,368	3,570,877	38
Rhode Island	45,259	484,687	9
South Carolina	0	1,189,194	0
South Dakota	216,730	397,460	55
Tennessee	1,401,680	1,583,680	89
Texas	5,019,151	5,019,151	100
Utah	298,229	688,780	43
Vermont	67,151	359,657	19
Virginia	1,928,736	1,955,382	99
Washington	-	1,580,703	0
West Virginia	0	708,818	0
Wisconsin	887,643	1,587,817	56
Wyoming	97,729	328,685	30
Puerto Rico	195,526	1,199,218	16
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$43,837,030	\$81,959,354	

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Table 14.22

Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$318,182	\$318,182	100
Alaska	77,869	77,869	100
Arizona	292,339	292,339	100
Arkansas	201,260	201,840	100
California	2,088,884	2,088,884	100
Colorado	30,547	266,809	11
Connecticut	173,235	266,308	65
Delaware	83,680	85,864	97
District of Columbia	81,783	81,783	100
Florida	858,817	930,736	92
Georgia	0	486,005	0
Hawaii	0	116,298	0
Idaho	95,257	109,312	87
Illinois	826,961	826,961	100
Indiana	198,202	421,698	47
Iowa	0	231,171	0
Kansas	0	210,573	0
Kentucky	202,018	293,721	69
Louisiana	35,974	330,532	11
Maine	27,750	124,539	22
Maryland	19,956	369,189	5
Massachusetts	0	454,212	0
Michigan	679,952	679,952	100
Minnesota	0	341,212	0
Mississippi	87,081	217,158	40
Missouri	277,549	392,294	71
Montana	45,126	95,013	47
Nebraska	148,560	148,667	100
Nevada	63,294	122,742	52
New Hampshire	53,335	116,369	46
New Jersey	-	572,199	0
New Mexico	132,122	144,308	92
New York	32,589	1,278,586	3
North Carolina	423,392	496,361	85
North Dakota	0	83,979	0
Ohio	651,688	786,790	83
Oklahoma	229,511	256,564	89
Oregon	0	235,685	0
Pennsylvania	854,463	858,014	100
Rhode Island	22,000	109,085	20
South Carolina	0	280,049	0
South Dakota	81,396	87,918	93
Tennessee	375,779	375,779	100
Texas	1,209,468	1,209,468	100
Utah	62,056	158,613	39
Vermont	9,715	78,744	12
Virginia	172,069	465,980	37
Washington	-	375,056	0
West Virginia	0	163,475	0
Wisconsin	312,647	376,783	86
Wyoming	46,756	71,228	66
Puerto Rico	11,065	282,481	4
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$11,483,262	\$19,445,377	

Table 14.23

Emergency Immigrant Education Program
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	-	\$0	-
Alaska	-	0	-
Arizona	41,363	616,603	7
Arkansas	-	0	-
California	41,985	13,415,739	0
Colorado	0	138,496	0
Connecticut	462	189,940	0
Delaware	-	0	-
District of Columbia	71,095	249,901	28
Florida	0	1,282,260	0
Georgia	360	162,426	0
Hawaii	6,801	121,849	6
Idaho	0	53,178	0
Illinois	103,369	1,505,726	7
Indiana	-	0	-
Iowa	0	30,288	0
Kansas	-	84,585	0
Kentucky	0	0	-
Louisiana	0	130,518	0
Maine	0	9,827	0
Maryland	10,166	511,286	2
Massachusetts	-	657,951	0
Michigan	948	139,421	1
Minnesota	0	115,490	0
Mississippi	-	0	-
Missouri	1,746	83,775	2
Montana	-	5,972	0
Nebraska	5,625	11,214	50
Nevada	-	0	-
New Hampshire	-	0	-
New Jersey	28,809	909,124	3
New Mexico	126,258	207,782	61
New York	381,071	5,380,523	7
North Carolina	-	0	-
North Dakota	-	12,331	0
Ohio	0	76,107	0
Oklahoma	1,069	39,768	3
Oregon	55,714	206,895	27
Pennsylvania	30,132	163,968	18
Rhode Island	93,420	305,700	31
South Carolina	-	0	-
South Dakota	-	0	-
Tennessee	9,603	66,204	15
Texas	19,181	1,592,739	1
Utah	6,070	313,985	2
Vermont	-	6,204	0
Virginia	436,615	458,492	95
Washington	187,260	522,730	36
West Virginia	-	0	-
Wisconsin	12,874	49,518	26
Wyoming	-	0	-
Puerto Rico	46,140	135,953	34
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$1,671,996	\$29,964,468	

Table 14.24

Education for Homeless Children and Youth
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$232,272	\$543,642	43
Alaska	—	50,000	0
Arizona	18,510	253,650	7
Arkansas	16,183	301,618	5
California	1,996,496	2,200,852	91
Colorado	163,467	198,633	82
Connecticut	31,663	260,806	12
Delaware	38,819	69,667	56
District of Columbia	28,419	115,439	25
Florida	419,792	1,094,404	38
Georgia	125,772	732,589	17
Hawaii	14,025	70,062	20
Idaho	15,462	73,242	21
Illinois	94,820	1,182,472	8
Indiana	0	380,002	0
Iowa	14,499	189,703	8
Kansas	—	161,728	0
Kentucky	40,100	450,055	9
Louisiana	182,714	601,989	30
Maine	54,560	131,655	41
Maryland	140,197	413,462	34
Massachusetts	—	578,258	0
Michigan	585,975	975,909	60
Minnesota	5,480	273,254	2
Mississippi	489,019	489,019	100
Missouri	2,893	418,975	1
Montana	—	67,575	0
Nebraska	41,200	116,007	36
Nevada	0	58,035	0
New Hampshire	35,526	60,351	59
New Jersey	198,675	814,565	24
New Mexico	57,574	180,050	32
New York	245,608	2,720,349	9
North Carolina	370,724	624,435	59
North Dakota	4,807	61,070	8
Ohio	264,181	913,420	29
Oklahoma	111,205	242,299	46
Oregon	58,323	194,152	30
Pennsylvania	187,440	1,236,241	15
Rhode Island	39,642	95,385	42
South Carolina	234,702	389,363	60
South Dakota	71,057	76,425	93
Tennessee	450,043	534,951	84
Texas	152,465	1,577,447	10
Utah	0	86,772	0
Vermont	—	58,574	0
Virginia	399,998	485,728	82
Washington	101,491	265,996	38
West Virginia	132,464	218,461	61
Wisconsin	187,643	355,327	53
Wyoming	2,000	50,000	4
Puerto Rico	838,045	1,030,937	81
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$8,057,905	\$24,725,000	

Table 14.35

Foreign Languages Assistance Program - Grants to LEAs
 Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992 Appropriation, by State

State	FY 1992 Undisbursed Funds	FY 1992 Allocation	Percent Undisbursed
Alabama	\$184,426	\$184,426	100
Alaska	-	49,500	0
Arizona	8,859	163,680	5
Arkansas	-	0	-
California	1,506,679	1,273,036	118
Colorado	-	144,682	0
Connecticut	109,149	123,956	88
Delaware	25,344	49,500	51
District of Columbia	48,879	49,500	99
Florida	518,574	479,592	108
Georgia	248,491	292,936	85
Hawaii	20,224	49,500	41
Idaho	49,500	49,500	100
Illinois	166,509	498,994	33
Indiana	29,941	251,446	12
Iowa	116,893	125,015	94
Kansas	-	112,541	0
Kentucky	-	0	-
Louisiana	-	0	-
Maine	4,670	49,500	9
Maryland	153,678	191,306	80
Massachusetts	-	223,691	0
Michigan	31,846	417,657	8
Minnesota	97,900	197,384	50
Mississippi	130,600	131,131	100
Missouri	106,030	224,876	47
Montana	-	49,500	0
Nebraska	73,582	73,582	100
Nevada	15,243	49,500	31
New Hampshire	61,142	49,500	124
New Jersey	-	0	-
New Mexico	16,270	76,307	21
New York	303,380	714,352	42
North Carolina	99,154	272,822	36
North Dakota	-	49,500	0
Ohio	73,489	479,105	15
Oklahoma	145,184	145,184	100
Oregon	94,207	124,309	76
Pennsylvania	674,354	475,100	142
Rhode Island	49,500	49,500	100
South Carolina	6,700	157,880	4
South Dakota	12,375	49,500	25
Tennessee	195,988	210,037	93
Texas	570,164	819,466	70
Utah	0	108,875	0
Vermont	-	49,500	0
Virginia	-	0	-
Washington	201,782	212,753	95
West Virginia	52,741	80,125	66
Wisconsin	80,672	220,754	37
Wyoming	22,431	49,500	45
Puerto Rico	-	0	-
50 States, D.C., and P.R.	\$6,306,550	\$9,900,000	

Table 14.26

Allocations and Undisbursed Funds from FY 1992
Appropriation, by Outlying Area

	FY 1992 Total Allocations	FY 1992 Total Undisbursed Funds	Percent Undisbursed Funds
American Samoa	\$ 8,357,354	\$3,173,528	38%
Guam	\$14,296,976	\$1,881,036	13%
Northern Marianas	\$ 5,633,082	\$2,461,359	44%
Trust Territories	\$ 9,146,645	Data Not Reported	--
Virgin Islands	\$17,676,115	\$ 0	0%

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Agency Types

The types of agencies receiving suballocations are defined as follows:

- **Local educational agency** -- (1) A public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a state for either administrative control of or direction of, or to perform service functions for, public elementary or secondary schools in: (a) a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a state; or (b) such combination of school districts or counties a state recognizes as an administrative agency for its public elementary or secondary schools; or (2) any other public institution or agency that has administrative control and direction of a public elementary or secondary school (EDGAR Section 77.1, July 1991).
- **Institution** -- A public or private residential facility. Includes adult and juvenile detention centers, residential treatment facilities, orphanages, homes for the elderly, and hospitals.
- **State agency** -- The state education agency and other state-level organizations, boards, commissions, and departments.
- **College or university** -- A postsecondary school which offers general, liberal arts, or technical education, usually leading to an associate, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first professional degree. Includes junior colleges, technical colleges, and community colleges.
- **Public library** -- A library that serves, free of charge, all residents of a community, district, or region, and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds. Includes a research library.
- **Other** -- Individual public and private elementary/secondary schools, BIA and Head Start schools, and any other subgrantee that does not fit into one of the above categories.

Urbanicity

The tables referencing urbanicity use the NCES definitions of metro status and are defined as follows:

- Urban -- Primarily serves a central city of an MSA;
- Suburban -- Serves an MSA but not primarily its central city; and
- Rural -- Does not serve an MSA.

It is possible for large cities to be included in the rural category due to their location outside of a recognized MSA.

**Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Numbers for
All Programs Covered Under GEPA 406A**

CFDA Number	Program
84.009	Chapter 1 Education of Children with Disabilities in State Schools
84.010	Chapter 1 Formula Grants to LEAs--Basic and Concentration Grants
84.011	Chapter 1 Formula Grants to SEAs for Migrant Children
84.213	Chapter 1 Even Start Program
84.012	Chapter 1 State Administration
84.013	Chapter 1 Formula Grants to SEAs for Neglected or Delinquent Children
84.216	Chapter 1 Capital Expenses
84.218	Chapter 1 Program Improvement Grants
84.027	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Grants to LEAs
84.173	Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities (IDEA)
84.181	Early Intervention Program for Infants & Toddlers with Disabilities (IDEA - Part H)
84.048	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Basic State Grants
84.243	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act -- Tech-Prep Education Program
84.049	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Consumer and Homemaking Education
84.174	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Community-Based Organizations Program
84.253	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act - Supplementary State Grants
84.186	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act - State Grants
84.151	Chapter 2 State and Local Programs
84.002	Adult Education Act - Formula Grants to States
84.164	Dwight D. Eisenhower Math and Science Education State Grant Program
84.034	Library Services and Construction Act - Public Library Services
84.035	Library Services and Construction Act - Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
84.162	Emergency Immigrant Education Program
84.196	Education for Homeless Children and Youth
84.249	Foreign Languages Assistance Program

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF SUBALLOCATIONS ACROSS ALL PROGRAMS BY STATE

Table B.1 presents a state-by-state summary of the suballocation data across all of the state-administered federal education programs.

Appendix Table B.1

State Suballocations by State-Administered Federal Education Program, from FY 1990 Appropriations

State	All Programs	Chi Grants to LEAs	Chi Other Programs	IDEA	Vocational Education	Drug-Free Schools	Chapter 2	Math/Science Education	Adult Education	LSCA	Emergency Immigrant	Education of Homeless	Foreign Languages
Alabama	228,530,131	133,725,057	5,899,803	41,507,791	21,114,921	8,438,795	7,328,568	4,418,325	4,132,356	1,664,515	--	300,000	--
Alaska	37,937,689	10,844,296	11,828,546	4,760,653	4,021,970	2,343,870	2,232,875	1,014,725	433,514	433,919	--	24,321	--
Arizona	117,234,367	58,939,882	8,494,285	16,194,465	13,836,937	6,164,617	6,504,198	2,407,646	2,236,438	1,532,181	573,923	214,980	134,817
Arkansas	115,953,764	67,386,649	6,009,217	15,859,246	11,920,260	4,952,674	4,313,678	2,460,284	2,806,409	22,547	--	222,800	--
California	1,191,421,885	541,245,411	124,882,710	244,105,491	110,424,147	51,049,459	50,995,451	23,739,667	19,194,604	10,731,939	13,177,065	1,672,747	203,171
Colorado	105,423,854	48,609,861	5,998,013	22,601,157	11,521,027	5,390,094	5,749,249	2,295,143	1,556,274	1,414,051	135,609	153,350	--
Connecticut	120,200,449	64,153,151	7,247,616	24,424,586	8,547,488	5,105,920	4,925,683	2,423,376	2,643,828	329,294	187,091	212,416	--
Delaware	37,566,690	17,136,722	3,083,070	5,841,979	4,577,367	2,333,678	2,240,768	1,158,805	664,438	474,859	--	30,848	24,156
District of Columbia	45,801,280	28,395,623	4,385,450	1,346,513	4,681,108	2,460,943	2,232,875	993,071	890,857	--	249,901	115,439	49,500
Florida	528,693,825	269,201,361	34,203,845	110,364,986	48,191,419	20,806,653	19,057,669	9,684,383	9,969,719	4,801,285	803,952	947,583	660,970
Georgia	302,240,786	180,202,186	9,618,034	46,941,985	26,440,235	13,319,078	10,810,115	6,327,568	6,070,064	1,404,165	162,426	732,589	212,341
Hawaii	38,765,309	17,233,800	1,383,376	7,088,072	5,317,036	2,499,110	2,232,875	1,169,215	972,246	630,708	119,309	70,062	49,500
Idaho	43,133,862	18,016,050	5,037,382	8,886,963	4,323,514	2,416,099	2,233,621	1,117,931	878,758	148,287	52,070	23,187	--
Illinois	521,559,878	288,983,193	32,078,753	93,827,397	39,761,119	21,941,494	19,382,416	10,045,800	9,602,970	2,857,805	1,499,351	1,083,558	496,022
Indiana	212,002,311	93,472,755	8,408,743	51,565,780	25,778,786	10,473,718	9,991,777	4,406,726	5,079,229	2,193,351	--	380,000	251,446
Iowa	107,231,562	46,742,668	2,176,896	30,652,841	11,081,764	5,193,119	4,972,803	2,256,859	2,668,147	1,220,715	30,288	176,376	59,086
Kansas	92,457,082	39,781,859	7,747,531	20,583,823	10,331,318	4,175,257	4,307,693	1,920,303	2,092,996	1,113,473	82,822	161,728	158,279
Kentucky	198,751,924	110,711,240	8,452,541	38,393,153	19,217,767	7,486,600	5,670,602	3,721,500	4,225,844	492,677	--	380,000	--
Louisiana	241,107,246	147,110,484	9,322,869	36,492,502	17,380,808	10,006,761	8,435,432	4,985,269	4,928,578	1,727,758	130,518	586,267	--
Maine	63,749,671	32,384,527	5,447,045	12,693,564	5,332,603	2,467,402	2,232,875	1,119,809	1,253,584	672,908	9,827	105,717	29,812
Maryland	190,313,928	101,703,198	5,988,719	43,354,412	13,824,997	8,287,838	7,601,962	3,646,289	3,366,050	1,446,158	493,119	344,158	257,028
Massachusetts	285,028,180	142,239,863	21,818,803	68,441,256	20,316,316	9,505,097	8,888,881	5,001,428	4,995,737	2,361,099	657,951	578,258	223,691
Michigan	433,144,153	240,036,231	27,356,679	78,166,357	38,593,113	15,076,384	14,895,276	7,297,377	7,291,447	3,517,071	138,473	389,934	385,811
Minnesota	150,167,417	67,214,886	5,346,081	38,924,058	14,600,929	8,077,967	7,224,912	3,111,084	3,225,222	1,512,921	82,029	416,082	118,846
Mississippi	177,844,992	120,288,818	4,750,678	24,423,726	9,055,630	6,536,626	5,210,805	3,864,203	2,899,413	694,337	--	58,764	61,992
Missouri	194,953,525	103,054,052	3,809,247	38,350,703	22,039,307	9,638,340	8,518,870	4,187,906	3,225,222	1,512,921	--	50,000	--
Montana	37,117,692	15,559,584	1,477,870	3,658,495	2,483,348	2,162,630	1,165,790	1,165,790	816,094	521,711	--	50,000	--
Nebraska	58,303,743	28,538,512	2,188,969	11,194,067	6,819,086	3,051,684	2,901,385	1,145,427	1,467,541	796,462	11,021	116,007	73,582
Nevada	39,183,054	14,275,578	1,896,592	10,491,748	5,322,006	2,473,832	2,232,875	1,156,030	867,443	359,415	--	58,035	49,500
New Hampshire	36,820,385	14,847,070	1,852,758	8,105,034	5,029,057	2,381,576	2,232,875	1,173,903	666,355	438,416	--	60,351	32,990
New Jersey	345,282,157	200,391,542	11,440,098	76,870,345	21,797,200	13,165,245	9,890,453	5,999,331	4,179,437	--	908,009	640,497	--
New Mexico	83,018,207	44,288,562	2,747,973	18,025,141	7,572,816	3,151,721	3,032,221	1,582,057	1,397,954	785,940	203,064	180,050	50,708
New York	1,032,969,227	669,198,564	50,038,443	136,805,372	61,605,469	35,824,575	28,366,359	20,264,640	16,196,196	6,801,760	4,982,136	2,474,741	410,972
North Carolina	299,965,417	153,598,445	9,928,945	64,171,903	32,913,027	11,926,965	10,841,218	5,689,989	7,420,732	2,576,936	--	624,435	272,822
North Dakota	33,653,693	15,032,848	1,699,251	5,665,743	4,179,315	2,444,771	2,232,875	1,143,727	705,401	465,210	12,147	37,000	35,405
Ohio	438,687,509	224,682,941	14,493,902	95,702,797	41,215,168	20,479,294	19,036,782	8,888,081	10,390,139	2,667,443	76,107	649,239	405,616
Oklahoma	122,891,070	59,574,116	2,815,590	29,618,846	14,677,557	5,715,312	4,900,758	2,446,859	1,545,598	1,346,981	39,768	209,685	--
Oregon	104,974,747	47,757,435	15,031,033	16,161,786	9,700,864	5,126,167	4,939,556	2,314,052	2,193,186	1,242,065	204,944	194,152	109,507
Pennsylvania	526,363,037	303,909,462	25,077,948	80,841,935	52,703,691	20,509,189	16,762,717	9,634,813	11,432,362	4,203,891	161,560	936,076	189,393
Rhode Island	46,400,161	23,462,737	1,592,341	8,839,750	5,059,053	2,440,891	2,232,695	1,178,200	1,052,560	93,759	305,700	92,975	49,500
South Carolina	173,013,098	95,775,506	4,117,662	37,356,581	14,511,146	6,757,226	6,273,707	3,214,482	3,143,547	1,469,243	--	324,998	69,000
South Dakota	39,539,520	18,798,903	1,589,205	8,048,461	4,372,760	2,328,443	2,232,875	1,009,514	852,704	180,730	--	76,425	49,500
Tennessee	233,278,320	131,477,864	5,352,991	43,204,410	23,367,369	9,217,925	8,346,317	4,597,939	5,716,892	1,426,600	66,204	363,000	140,809
Texas	754,881,436	370,830,558	53,408,010	155,993,837	77,524,762	31,182,091	29,824,379	12,501,903	13,700,503	6,227,949	1,573,558	1,424,902	688,984
Utah	68,542,751	21,344,179	2,967,068	22,432,956	9,534,666	3,953,219	4,326,408	1,537,873	1,095,427	847,393	307,915	86,772	108,875
Vermont	33,436,272	14,407,908	3,046,557	4,516,197	4,496,193	2,468,793	2,232,875	1,182,688	564,664	438,401	6,204	45,992	29,800
Virginia	232,919,447	119,479,436	4,965,148	50,750,433	24,927,207	9,928,916	10,032,177	4,998,284	5,887,650	1,094,877	458,492	396,827	--
Washington	166,619,424	65,212,408	16,543,399	41,457,638	17,879,476	8,574,971	8,256,077	2,644,565	3,195,020	1,955,659	500,672	265,850	133,685
West Virginia	53,737,091	21,531,616	2,153,616	17,921,108	9,256,826	3,678,445	3,183,944	1,608,355	2,526,612	872,293	--	195,776	42,680
Wisconsin	191,620,573	87,403,318	6,442,802	47,534,307	21,262,932	9,309,526	8,772,171	3,997,523	4,307,795	1,964,600	49,518	355,327	220,754
Wyoming	23,879,815	7,625,428	1,246,685	5,665,470	3,068,200	2,296,332	2,232,875	1,126,090	509,195	32,471	--	50,000	27,069
Puerto Rico	338,888,166	253,589,901	12,172,990	18,660,921	20,981,385	11,192,486	8,054,920	6,776,145	4,810,829	1,481,699	135,953	1,030,937	--
50 States, D.C., and	11,338,649,633	6,043,613,768	627,063,778	2,151,052,413	1,025,667,612	478,218,536	433,726,051	223,752,952	214,177,342	85,399,625	28,704,186	20,606,257	6,667,111